"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; variable winds, becoming north.

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PAYNE IGNORES SUBPOENA

Refuses to Appear at Beavers Hearing in This City.

CHRISTIANCY RESIGNS OFFICE

Grand Jury Considers Case of an ex-Postmaster General—Beavers Engages Machen's Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Postmaster General Payne left here to-night for Virginia Hot Springs, and will ignore the summons to appear before the United States Commissioner in New York as a witness in the Beavers case.

In accordance with a decision of Acting Attorney General Hoyt declaring that the subpœna served on the Postmaster General yesterday was void, the Postmaster General has designated Post Office Inspector Lawrence Lotherman as his representative at that hearing. The opinion of Mr. Hoyt follows:

"My advice to the Postmaster General is that, while I do not think, on fundamental grounds, under all the circumstances of the case, the United States Commissioner had any warrant in law for issuing this writ, to be served outside of his district, on the whole, I believe the proper course for the Postmaster General to pursue is to send a trusted employe of the department to New York to represent him in the matter, to appear before the Commissioner to-morrow morning at the appointed hour, in company with the United States Attorney, and to state formally to the Commissioner (if called upon) on behalf of the Postmaster General that the Postmaster General declines to produce any of the Government records and documents called for whatsoever."

Mr. Payne, in discussing the matter to-day, said:

"Even if I wanted to attend, and if the subpœna served on me was legal, it would be a physical impossibility for me to collect the data called for. It would take a train of cars to carry over these documents, and would virtually mean transferring the Post Office Department to a United States Commissioner's office in New York City. I guess I am exaggerating a little, but it would take a long time to collect this material.

"Some of the papers are in the hands of Inspectors in different parts of the country, so how could I get them over in New York by 10 o'clock this morning?

"There would have been about as much reason in asking for the temporary removal of the Post Office Department Building to New York as the demand contained in the subpœna. I shall leave Washington this evening, unless I am arrested and imprisoned.

"I am going to Virginia Hot Springs to-night to spend a week. There is no necessity for my remaining here. All of the cases are now before the Grand Jury, and I expect that it will bring in some indictments this week."

The Federal Grand Jury resumed its consideration of Post Office cases to-day, but did not progress sufficiently to report any indictments. Several witnesses were examined. One of the first indictments is expected to be that of a former law official of the department.

The Grand Jury has also been deliberating over the case of an ex-Assistant Attorney General who at one time was Postmaster-General, and considerable evidence has been submitted by Post Office Inspectors and others. This case is connected with that of a man who was formerly Law Clerk of the department. Manager Bowman of the Southern Mutual Investment Association and other witnesses to-day testified before the Grand Jury in these cases.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will take early action in both cases. There are in the neighborhood of a half dozen other indictments expected.

Postmaster General Payne to-day admitted that the resignation of George A. C. Christiancy, ex-Law Clerk of the department, some weeks ago, but that action upon it had been deferred pending the investigation of the affairs of that office.

The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the investigation will, according to present plans, follow within a fortnight of the return of the last indictments. This report will be made to the Postmaster General and immediately forwarded to the President, who will decide as to the question of its publication. Mr. Bristow is now devoting the major portion of each day to the preparation of his report.

George W. Beavers has retained Douglass & Douglass, who are Machen's attorneys, as counsel for the defense. It was rumored to-day that Beavers was in Washington consulting with Machen and the law firm of Douglass & Douglass.

None of Beavers's friends, however, had the chance to see him. This would not be strange to Beavers during all his years of service in the Post Office Department, never allowed his address to be printed in the Directory and kept his whereabouts more or less a secret.

It is understood that he desires to get the evidence of a number of Post Office officials and will also try to get at the records for the purpose of making up his defense.

A dispatch has been received here from Senator Clay of Georgia denying that he has been asked or requested to defend Machen in any of the numerous prosecutions of that ex-official.

Charles H. Robb, who temporarily succeeded James N. Tyner as Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, has decided to continue permanently in that office instead of returning to the Department of Justice at the completion of the Post Office investigation. When the changes in the administration of the Assistant Attorney General's office were made shortly after the inception of the investigation, Mr. Robb, who has been the constant legal adviser of the department, accepted the office of Assistant Attorney General with the understanding that he should be allowed to resume his old duties as soon as the investigation was finished. This reservation was made at the instance of Attorney General Knox. Mr. Robb is from Vermont, and was formerly State's Attorney.

George A. C. Christiancy, whose resignation as Law Clerk has been given to Postmaster General Payne, as stated in the foregoing dispatch, is the officer who had charge of the Assistant Attorney General's office on the day when the safe was entered by Mrs. Tyner and the mother of Harrison J. Barrett and when a number of papers were abstracted.

Christiancy reported the matter to Mr. Payne after the women had gone, and said he was not in the room and did not know what they were doing until it was too late. A leave of absence was given to him, and Mr. Robb was borrowed from the Department of Justice to take charge of the office.

Prior to that time Christiancy had been prominently mentioned for the office of Assistant Attorney General when the resignation of Tyner from that office should take effect. Tyner was summarily removed from office immediately after the discovery of the safe affair.

ROW IN ADMINISTRATION.

Both Payne and the President Angered by Civil Service Commissioner Greene's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—There is a sharp issue between Postmaster General Payne and the Civil Service Commission, and it is liable to lead to a situation involving the President in some unpleasantness.

It may be accepted as coming from the best authority that the President has decided to sustain Mr. Payne in the Todd case.

That he will rest his decision on Mr. Payne's estimate of the civil service status of the fourth-class Postmasters is not, of course, to be expected.

So far as the truth can be ascertained Mr. Roosevelt regards the charge that Miss Todd allowed her office to be used for political purposes in the sense that her political associates met there and discussed means of opposition to Senator Allee and his wing of the Republican Party in Delaware to have been established, and will hold that this was ground sufficient for her removal.

The promulgation by Civil Service Commissioner Greene, at a time and in a manner which are calculated to annoy and embarrass a Cabinet officer, of an argument to prove that the fourth-class Postmaster had protection under the civil service law and rules, has offended not only the Postmaster General, but the President, particularly as the case was not before him or the commission officially.

Commissioner Greene is now the acting head of the commission, in the absence of Commissioner John R. Procter. Commissioner Cooley, the other member of the commission, is also away on leave.

Mr. Payne to-day, when asked what he thought of Commissioner Greene's opinion, said:

"I am positively astounded at the contention of Commissioner Greene, as contained in his statement. It has been nearly six months since the order he refers to became effective, and no one seems to have ever heard of it. There have been hundreds of changes in fourth-class Postmasters by reason of deaths, and there have been many removals for cause, and yet no question has been raised as to the legality of the same.

"No one outside of Commissioner Greene has ever heard of such a thing. Surely no sane man will contend that fourth-class Postmasters are in the classified service."

Mr. Payne declined to discuss the subject further, but suggested that he looked on Commissioner Greene as overstepping the prerogatives of his position as a Commissioner of the Civil Service.

Later in the day the Commissioner called on Mr. Payne, and after the talk was over both sides were apparently in a more amicable mood. Each denied the existence of any serious disagreement.

The outgiving of Commissioner Greene's view of the rules without consultation with the President and without his sanction seems not unlikely to place the Commissioner in an unpleasant position.

The President at the same time is in the embarrassing position of making a decision sustaining Mr. Payne in a decision which Civil Service Commissioner Greene attacks and theoretically overthrows, basing his principal argument upon rules promulgated by the President himself.

Thus he makes the President assert and deny the same proposition, virtually.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 15.—Miss Hulda B. Todd, Postmaster at Greenwood, Del., whose removal from office by the Postmaster General because she was obnoxious to Senator Allee, attracted the attention of the entire country, has given up the disputed office to Jacob L. Houseman, who was appointed her successor.

Miss Todd got out quietly after obtaining a receipt from Houseman that would release her and her bondsmen.

She was indignant, however, when asked about the statement from Washington that the Post Office was used as a meeting place for the factional Republican opponents of J. Edward Addicks and the Union Republican Party, and that she had annoyed Union Republicans when they came to the office on business. Miss Todd said:

"I have treated all patrons of the office with courtesy. Whether they were Republicans, Union Republicans, or Democrats made no difference to me."

TO SUE THOMPSON SETON.

Neighbor Has the Naturalist's Men Arrested for Moving a Fence on Disputed Land.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 15.—Ernest Thompson Seton, the writer and artist, has got into a squabble with his neighbor, a contractor named Joseph Christiano, and will be taken into court in a civil action brought by Judge C. D. Burnes, attorney for the contractor, claiming damages for trespass and for destroying a stone fence which lies near the highway between the boundary line.

Four of Mr. Seton's men were arrested this morning by Constable Mitchell and two other officers after they had torn down a fence on what Mr. Christiano claims is his land. They were Laurence Chambers, John Hansen, Joseph Long, and Jacob Long.

They remained in the lockup only a short time, when Mr. Seton bailed them out to appear in the borough court to-morrow morning for trespassing.

Mr. Seton possesses twenty acres of natural land at North Coscob, and his wife owns as much more. That part of the town took a boom as soon as he located there, and all the woodland and everything else has been bought up. Mr. Christiano was one of the purchasers, and now owns eighty-three acres adjoining the Seton place.

He claims that the artist has encroached on his possessions once before by moving a fence, and when this morning the fence was removed ten feet further toward the Christiano property officers were sent for and the men were arrested. Mrs. Seton watching the officers place handcuffs on the workmen. The amount of damages to be asked has not been made public.

"DOLL" WAS A DEAD CHILD.

Special to The New York Times.

NEENAH, Wis., Sept. 15.—Complying with her four-year-old brother's request, a few minutes previous, to fish a doll out of the cistern, Mary Goss, daughter of Frank Goss of Menasha, went to the cistern with a rake, and, thinking she had located the doll at the bottom of the cistern, pulled something to the surface. She was horrified to find it was the body of her little brother.

Miss Goss fainted after carrying the body of the child into the house, and she is in a critical condition.

It is supposed that while Miss Goss was getting the rake with which to secure the doll the little fellow fell into the cistern and was drowned.

PUSSY AS AN OUTLAW.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—South Jersey sporting clubs are preparing to have tabby outlawed by an act of the Legislature.

Though an act fixes a fine of $20 for every dog found roaming the fields or woods between Jan. 1 and Nov. 10, unless in the custody of its owner, there is no law to prevent cats from running at large. Old woodsmen contend that the ordinary house cat has destroyed more game, when allowed to run at night, than dogs, foxes, minks, hawks, or any other enemy to the rabbits and quail, and all the night fox hunters now agree with them.

It is therefore proposed to have enacted a law permitting the shooting of a cat that is found in the woods.

Three delightful hours at renowned West Point. Day Line Autumnal excursions. $1.00. Music.—Adv.

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TAMMANY SEEKS GROUT, WHO ASKS FOR TIME

Organization Holds Out Presidential Hopes to Controller.

MAYORALTY BUT ONE STEP

Murphy Shelves McClellan, and with Timothy D. Sullivan Sees Prospects of Figuring in National Politics.

Before Controller Edward M. Grout landed from the Koenig Albert yesterday he had received a message from the powers that be in Tammany Hall of the utmost importance as affecting the local political situation. The message bearer was a close personal friend and adviser of the Controller.

The message was in effect that the leaders in Tammany Hall would like to know from Mr. Grout how he would regard the prospect of a Tammany nomination for Mayor. Mr. Grout was told that an answer to this question would not be expected from him until after he had had time to fully acquaint himself with the local situation, and the assurance was conveyed that if the Controller should send word to the Tammany leaders within the next few days that he was willing to consider the acceptance of a call to lead the Tammany forces in the coming campaign, Tammany Hall would then either make him a direct offer of the nomination or consider the negotiations to enlist his support at an end, and furthermore would hold the fact that they had ever been begun as a matter of the strictest confidence.

Behind this tentative proposal to Mr. Grout there is a story of National interest. It will be recalled that some weeks ago Henry Watterson made the public declaration that he hoped to see Mr. Grout the standard bearer of the Democracy in Greater New York, believing that not only would Mr. Grout sweep the city by a big majority, but that his victory would turn the eyes of the National Democracy toward him as the most available man for the Democracy to nominate for President in 1904. Whether Mr. Watterson has been sounding Democrats of prominence throughout the country to enlist their support in his plan for the development of a Presidential candidate who would offer hope of success to the party in the contest of 1904 cannot be stated, but it can be said with knowledge that both ex-Senator James K. Jones, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Senator Stone of Missouri, who managed the last Bryan campaign, have both expressed the hope that Tammany Hall would seize the opportunity presented to it in a municipal contest to play "big politics" by nominating Mr. Grout.

SULLIVAN A CONVERT.

They have won over to their way of thinking no less a personage in the councils of Tammany than Representative Timothy D. Sullivan. Since Sullivan has been elected to Congress he has come into closer touch with politicians of National repute than he ever did before. No sooner had it been settled that the field of his future activity as a legislator was to be changed from Albany to Washington than Sullivan, with his characteristic shrewdness, energy, and tactfulness which have made him a power in local Democratic politics, began to court the men who could be of use to him in the new arena which he will formally enter on December next. His contact with these men has seemingly broadened the field of his political vision. When they expounded to him their beliefs as to the assistance which Tammany could be in the unbuilding of the party in the Nation if it arose to the opportunity that then was presented in the existing local political conditions Sullivan is said to have listened with attention, with the result that he has now become an enthusiastic convert to their ideas.

Sullivan is known to have expressed himself within the last few days as seriously doubting the political wisdom of Tammany Hall "taking a chance with McClellan" and as agreeable to the idea of having the Tammany nomination go to Mr. Grout, if Mr. Grout could be induced to take it. It may be mentioned, in passing, that the prospect of his succeeding Norman E. Mack as National Committeeman from the State of New York has been held up to Mr. Sullivan.

Charles F. Murphy, too, is said to have been taking lessons for the past few months in the higher politics. His tutor has been ex-Senator Charles F. Towne of Minnesota, now a resident of New York. Murphy and Mr. Towne have been so much in each other's company of late that their friendship has become a subject of much comment in Tammany circles. It is said that Mr. Towne has been using all his persuasive ideas to imbue Mr. Murphy with the notion that Tammany should throw off provincialism and make itself a power in National Democratic Councils. Mr. Towne is said to have asserted to Mr. Murphy his belief that Tammany Hall could write a platform for the coming campaign which would be the keynote for the Democracy in 1904.

The influences which have been at work recently to shape the political thought of Messrs. Murphy and Sullivan are mentioned to indicate how it has come to pass that what may be called the "Grout idea"—that is to say, the probability of Tammany naming a man for Mayor who will also stand a show of being elected President—has taken definite shape as a sentiment that co-incident with the arrival of Mr. Grout from Europe yesterday the word went out from Tammany Hall that Mr. Murphy had at last definitely decided that the nomination of George B. McClellan, who has all along been his favorite and who still is his preference on personal grounds, would be inadvisable.

SHEA'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

The statement of McClellan's unavailability was made after Mr. Murphy had received a visit from a delegation from Kings County, headed by John L. Shea, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kings County. Two days ago Mr. Shea had said that Mr. McClellan would be acceptable to the Kings County organization. Yesterday he informed Mr. Murphy that no headway could be made in Kings County against Fusion if McClellan were the Democratic nominee.

If not McClellan, who? That was the question on the lips of every Tammany man yesterday when the news became known that McClellan was to be relegated to the unavailable list. The names suggested by the Brooklyn delegation were Lewis Nixon, Joseph C. Hendrix, and Edward Simmons. It goes without saying, however, that they would jump at the chance of securing Mr. Grout, who has proved in the past one of the best vote-getters ever nominated for office in Brooklyn.

When Mr. Grout left the Koenig Albert yesterday he went at once to his home in Brooklyn with his family. He was back in Manhattan again in the course of a couple of hours, and went to the Controller's office, where he had a long talk with Deputy Controller Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson had met his chief at Quarantine, and, presumably, had gone over the political situation with him, nevertheless the two were closeted for an hour or more after Mr. Grout had reached his office. During that time Mayor Low telephoned to Mr. Grout that he would be pleased to have him take luncheon with him at the Hardware Club, and Mr. Grout accepted.

When Mr. Grout had ended his interview with Mr. Stevenson, he talked with the newspaper men, who pressed him for his views on the political situation, and especially for a statement of his own intentions.

When the blunt question was put to Mr. Grout whether or not he would accept a Tammany nomination if tendered to him, he said:

"I don't know that there is any possibility of a Tammany nomination being offered to me."

He was told that it had been reported that the Tammany nomination for Mayor might be offered to him. To this Mr. Grout replied:

"Well, so far, only one nomination has been offered to me, and that is the nomination for Controller on the Fusion ticket, isn't it? Well, that is the first bridge to cross, and I won't cross any others until I am over that.

"I wish to see and consult with my friends," he continued, "before making up my mind as to what I will do. As yet my mind is entirely open. I think I am entitled to at least forty-eight hours for consideration. Before I left New York for my European trip I told Dr. Gould distinctly that for many reasons my personal preference was to retire at the end of my term as Controller. Mrs. Grout feels very strongly on the subject of my remaining in politics. She is anxious that I should resume my law practice."

HE IS NOT BOUND.

"Do you feel bound by anything that has been done?" he was asked.

"Not at all," was the reply.

Mr. Grout said that he did not expect to find the campaign so far advanced. He had not read the newspapers while he was away, and therefore did not know what had been going on in New York during his absence. With regard to the suggestion made by Mayor Low in his letter to the Fusion conference that Mr. Grout should receive a renomination, Mr. Grout said that he had been made aware of the Mayor's feeling on that subject before his departure.

Mr. Grout was asked whether he did not think the Fusion administration needed two more years to round out the reforms which it had begun. To this question he replied:

"Two years would not be enough. If my term were for ten years instead of for two, I would not hesitate. That would give time to do things. It is really more important that the Controller should have a long term than that the term of the Mayor should be extended."

It was mentioned to Mr. Grout that Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, had been reported as saying that he would like to have Mr. Grout take a nomination for a Supreme Court Judgeship in Brooklyn. Mr. Grout said that nothing that had been said or done in this connection during his absence was the result of any effort or action on his part.

Mr. Grout took luncheon with Mayor Low at the Hardware Club. They were together for more than an hour. Mr. Grout refused to discuss the nature of the conference. As they were leaving the club dining room they saw Herman Ridder. They both went over and shook hands with him but, according to Mr. Grout, there was no discussion of a political situation with the leader of the German-American Reform Union.

When Mr. Grout returned to his office he found John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, awaiting him. They had a long talk. Mr. Sheehan said later that he thought Mr. Grout would accept the Fusion nomination for Controller although he admitted that Mr. Grout had given him no assurance on the subject. Mr. Grout also talked with Bryan L. Kennelly.

In explaining his reasons for his change of mind as to the candidacy of McClellan, John L. Shea said after his interview with Mr. Murphy:

"Of course it is a position where we over in Brooklyn will have to take about what Tammany wants to give us, but we shall ask and shall urge that the nominee be a man of sufficient strength to aid us materially in our battle to secure the election of our county and borough tickets. We want to elect Democrats to the offices of County Register, County Clerk, and District Attorney. I do not for an instant want it understood that we have anything against McClellan, whom we regard as an especially clean and upright man—a man who stands for honesty in politics; but he is charged with being too close to Tammany Hall and its leader, and that, while not to his discredit in any way, will make him a weaker candidate from the Brooklyn standpoint than if he was an independent Democrat.

MAYORALTY FOR MANHATTAN.

"We have not asked Mr. Murphy that the nomination go to Brooklyn. Such a request has not entered our thoughts, and we have no candidate. We believe the place this year belongs to Manhattan, but we have a hard fight ahead of us, and peculiar people to deal with. Our people do not want any wide-open town, and we want to have Tammany give us a high-class, independent Democrat as our standard bearer. Lewis Nixon, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court, or J. Edward Simmons will be acceptable to us. We would look upon Nixon as being especially strong. McClellan, however, we regard as weak, and we shall certainly do what we can to persuade the Democratic leaders in Manhattan not to nominate him. We expect in Brooklyn to name the candidate for Controller, and the name of Julian D. Fleshill is under consideration. We should have been pleased to have taken up the name of Joseph C. Hendrix, but we have been informed that in no sense could he be considered as a candidate or as a man who could accept the nomination if offered to him."

Although Mr. Shea would give no reason for his change of views from last week, when he spoke so glowingly in favor of Mr. McClellan as a candidate, it was generally understood that Hugh McLaughlin is the reason, it was learned that Mr. McLaughlin has been doing his utmost during the last week or ten days to block the plans of Charles F. Murphy as far as McClellan is concerned, and that he has succeeded in convincing the Tammany leader that it is high time to look deeply into the Brooklyn situation.

Mr. Murphy last night said that the Brooklyn representatives had been going over the situation in their borough with him, and that their recommendations were under careful consideration.

"As I have stated all along," said Mr. Murphy, "I am committed to no candidate. McClellan I regard as a strong man, but if the name of a stronger man, a better vote-getter is presented for consideration, it surely will be considered, and if, in the opinion of the leading Democrats the new man is actually stronger he will undoubtedly be nominated. We are looking to win this Mayoralty fight and by big majorities. We are all doing our best to put up the best possible ticket and do the utmost possible to make it a notable victory. With the primaries out of the way we now will give our undivided attention to the Mayoralty situation."

Close friends of Mr. Murphy during the day stated that they believed the leader had practically abandoned his desire and intention to nominate McClellan. They said that while McClellan was and still is the first and only personal choice of the Tammany chieftain, he will not allow personal choices to sway him in the least. It is his first campaign under fire as the Wigwam leader, and his entire political future depends on victory in November for the Democratic city ticket. Therefore he is taking no chances. To his friends yesterday he confided that he believed the time at hand to shelve McClellan and take up an independent who would be strong in all the boroughs, and a man who would be able to render an effective and crushing blow to Fusion.

PRESIDENT DUNTLEY SUED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—J. W. Duntley, President of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, is defendant in three suits filed in the United States Circuit Court for $75,000. The declarations containing the details of the suits were not made matters of record.

Gen. Charles Miller of Franklin, Penn., one of the wealthiest men in that State and a pioneer in air compressor manufacturing, is the chief plaintiff, but associated with him are Joel S. Coffin and the Franklin Rolling Mills and Foundry Company, of which Gen. Miller is the chief owner. The Miller and Coffin suits are for $50,000 each, and that of the manufacturing concern $25,000.

The three suits are actions in assumpsit. Back of them is said to be a contract between President Duntley and Messrs. Miller, Coffin, and those associated with them in the Franklin Company, in relation to stock in the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and it is on this alleged breach of contract the suits are brought.

There will be a big demand for EVANS' ALE this season. Dealers should order now. 127 Hudson St.—Adv.

WITH BITING WORDS JEROME ASSAILS LOW

Says Supporters Cannot Overcome Their Dislike and Disgust.

HINTS HE WILL NOT BOLT

"Egotism, Self Complacency, and Constitutional Limitations" Make Low Unpopular.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Sept. 15.—District Attorney Jerome to-night gave out for publication the following letter written by him to Charles C. Nadal of the Citizens' Union:

My Dear Nadal: On returning to Lakeville I find your letter of the 13th here. You need not have roamed about "for several weeks," seeking to find "my friends," in order to have ascertained what my views of the situation were. Our offices are only a short distance apart, and you ought to know me well enough to know that you could have had my opinion by simply asking for it.

Very much has appeared in the newspapers in my name that I am not responsible for and that does not express my views. Most of what I have seen published in its main outline and trend states my feelings. The fundamental idea, however, has either been entirely neglected or stated with so little sense of its proportion that my position is not understood or is misunderstood.

I have satisfied myself by careful inquiry that the great mass of people to whom we must look for support in the coming campaign believe that Mr. Low cannot be re-elected, and that while they may give a half-hearted support to him for the sake of the cause, they cannot overcome their dislike and disgust for him.

It is not necessary to trace the commencement of this to the preliminaries in 1897, when lack of frankness, or, as some of us then thought, disingenuousness and an entire absence of unselfish courage, laid a foundation for a personal dislike among the members of the Citizens' Union which has increased in extent and intensity to the present moment.

HIS "UNLOVABLE PERSONALITY."

Inquiry satisfies me that this attitude on the part of the people—people to whom we look for support—is not due so much to what Mr. Low has done or left undone, as to the unlovable personality of the man himself.

"Egotism, self-complacency, and constitutional limitations are not the elements to make a leader, nor do they attract the support of an American electorate.

"It was truly said, as it seems to me, by a college mate of Mr. Low when he was urged to vote for him for the Presidency of Columbia College:

"'I'll vote for him because you want me to, but the trouble with Seth is that he will never allow himself to be identified with a cause greater than himself.'

If Mr. Low's unpopularity was the result of what he had done or left undone in carrying out the principles to which he was pledged, no one but a coward and a knave would ever suggest the idea that he should not again be our candidate, but this is not the case. The cause is greater than any man, and the feelings and interests of any man must be ruthlessly sacrificed when they conflict with it.

Assume that Mr. Low has been as truly faithful to the cause as I fancy you think he has been, he is at best like a skilled workman who has done his work properly, but whose services cannot be repaid because in this case of his abstract relation to and enforcement of reform principles, no decent man could doubt but that he should be renominated.

2. The sincerity that was in our campaign of 1901 gave us the victory. Should Mr. Low be renominated under the existing conditions we should commence the campaign patently insincerely.

I have written at greater length than I wished, but I wanted you to understand perfectly what is in my mind. I shall hand this among the representatives of the press, for I have neither time nor inclination to be continually defining my attitude.

The discussions in the papers, unfortunately, seemed to turn about the question of what I would do or would not do, whether I was a knave or a fool, or a candidate, &c. Through this reply to you I have endeavored to say publicly what I believe, and what a very large majority of the persons supporting our movement are saying in private. And you must remember I am not a member of any political organization, and have never been, except some years ago of a Good Government club.

The question is not whether I am a crank or a knave or a fool or a candidate, but whether the things I have said are true. I have said my say.

After all these years you at least know me well enough to know that I am not a child to sulk and refuse to play because others will not play the game in the way I want and think they should.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

BIG FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Flames Sweep Building at Park Place Early This Morning—Block in Peril.

Flames that threatened to destroy a Broadway block opposite the Post Office had spread to an alarming extent and was still spreading at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The building, occupied until recently by the National Broadway Bank and the Broadway Savings Bank, was wrapt in flames from the sixth to the eighth, or top, story. Already three fire alarms had been turned in. In every side street the puffing engines and shouting, hurrying firemen bore evidence that there was danger.

The flames, which had their origin in some part of the building near the foot of the elevator shaft, had shot up to the roof so swiftly that none of the few who saw the beginning could explain what had happened. Three fireworks stores in Park Row, near the burning building, were directly under the twisting flames that seemed not within the reach of the water towers. Chief Purroy of the Fire Department sent small divisions of his men to protect these buildings, in which special danger was thought to lurk, and the police reserves of four stations kept the crowds of onlookers back past the limits of the City Hall Park on the north and Ann and Vesey Streets on the south.

Soon after the fire started a lone man was seen silhouetted against the red glare on the roof of the burning building, which is at the southwest corner of Park Place and Broadway.

As the firemen looked on, the man ran back and disappeared for a moment. Then he came again to the edge of the window at which he was first seen. In his arms was a mattress, and his actions indicated that he was about to jump, using the mattress as a buffer for his fall eight stories below.

"Don't jump," cried a fireman. "There's a fire escape."

The man, with the mattress still in his hand, managed to reach the escape, which reached down four stories and led to the roof of the building just to the west of Park Place. In safety he landed on the roof. Later it was learned that he was the janitor of the building. When the flames shot up through the elevator shaft, over which he was supposed to keep constant sweep, his name could not be discovered, for at a late hour he was still on the roof waiting for the firemen to find time to help him down.

Above the corner floor recently occupied by the National Broadway Bank are the rooms of the National Stamp Company, and on the Broadway side, south of where the bank had its home, is the store of the Harris Clothing Company. These lower floors, however, were not harmed, as far as could be learned, for the flames seemed to have leaped immediately to the top of the building.

By the time the Fire Chief arrived on the scene the firemen were flocked on all the neighboring roofs and the water tower was doing its best, but its columns of water could not quite reach the burning roof. Chief Purroy said shortly before 3 o'clock that he did not expect the flames to invade the centre of the block, but he was not sure the danger was past.

Along the Park Place side of the building, in the basement floor, are numerous small shops. The police reported that there was an explosion in one of these places, but there was a difference of opinion as to whether the blast, muffled as it was, was heard before or after the flames began to spread.

When the excitement reached its height the guests of the Astor House, a block below, began to leave their beds, but it was not thought they were in any real danger.

MUNSON LINER CRIPPLED.

The Olinda's Steering Gear Was Disabled in the Hurricane Off the Coast of Florida.

The Munson Line steamship Olinda arrived in port yesterday from Havana and other Cuban ports in a disabled condition.

On Friday last the Olinda encountered the hurricane off the coast of Florida. A tremendous sea was running, which swept decks repeatedly, carried away the No. 2 lifeboat, and disabled the steering gear. After considerable difficulty control of the vessel by the hand gear was gained, but this also became partly disabled. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the steamship entered the centre of the hurricane. An hour and a half later the hurricane recommenced with a very high sea and continued until 2 o'clock Saturday morning, when it moderated, and at 4 o'clock it had subsided to a moderate gale.

Capt. Hansen estimated the force of the wind at 90 miles an hour at its height. The Olinda after the storm was steered with the partly damaged hand steering gear.

See MUSICAL COURIER, with Parsifal Revelations, out to-day. All News Stands.—Adv.

DEVERY DEFEATED; OTHER LEADERS LOSE

Ex-Warden Hagan Deposes Sexton in the Nineteenth.

UPSETS FOR REPUBLICANS

In Three Districts Where Contests Are Waged Old Leaders Are Beaten—Strasbourger Retains His Hold.

Tammany's defeat of William S. Devery for the leadership in the Ninth Assembly District was by far the most important feature of the primary elections held throughout New York County yesterday. All of the strength of the organization had been brought to bear in the fight to crush out the political life of the ex-Chief and eliminate him entirely from the field where he has been a thorn in the side of the present administration at the Fourteenth Street wigwam.

Next in interest to the Devery fight was the contest in the Nineteenth district, where James J. Hagan, ex-Warden of the Tombs Prison, won over John B. Saxton, the leader in the district for years, by about four hundred votes. Philip A. Morrison, a clerk in the Supreme Court, who was in the field, ran a poor third to Sexton.

Joseph F. Mulqueen, the leader in the Twenty-ninth District, asserted that he won by 200 votes, although the Rush supporters declared at midnight that he had received 1,331 votes to 1,016 for Mulqueen, winning by 225 votes. The best figures obtainable, however, gave Mulqueen the victory, although the contest, which was bitterly fought from start to finish, was very close on a comparatively light vote.

Daniel E. Finn, Justice of the Municipal Court and leader in the First Assembly District, held his title to leadership, defeating Alderman Michael J. Kennedy by 374 votes and disposing of his leadership aspirations in that summary manner. Thomas F. McAvoy, ex-Inspector of Police and leader in the Twenty-third District, defeated John S. Hooley, the contestant, by a decisive plurality.

Isaac A. Hopper, for many years the leader in the Thirty-first District, retains control of the leadership there, having easily defeated Daniel O'Connell, who aspired to the office. O'Connell had the backing of the Gilroy-Maher people, and the fight against Hopper was even more fiercely fought than the many others that have preceded it. Hopper's victory is complete and decisive.

William Dalton, who was opposed by Frank Higgins in the Eleventh District, had no difficulty in disposing of the opposition.

On the Republican side the victory of Alderman Herbert Parsons in wrenching the leadership of the Twenty-fifth District from Henry Birrell was the most sensational event, although it was nearly approached by the defeat in the Sixteenth District of George Hilbert, Deputy Street Commissioner, who for sixteen years had held the district leadership. Samuel S. Koenig, his victorious opponent, is the first man ever to even approach a dispute of noticeable strength.

In the Thirty-first District, where the other hard-fought contest was waged, Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger won easily from ex-Senator Slater, and thus retains the leadership. Martin H. Healey won easily in the First District; Michael Hines in the Second, and Isaac Newman in the Thirty-second.

In the Twelfth District there was an upset, John Stiebling, who has held control there for years, being defeated by Jacob A. Newstadt. In none of the other districts were there any contests worthy of note.

The members of the Democratic General Committee elected yesterday meet for organization between Dec. 14 and 19 and elect executive members who meet at Tammany Hall the following Tuesday. The Republican district committees elected yesterday meet Dec. 21, and the County Committee elected by the Republicans takes office Dec. 17.

The members of the new Republican and Democratic Executive Committees, as elected yesterday, are:

TAMMANY COMMITTEE.

1. Daniel E. Finn.*	20. Thomas Murphy.*
2. Thomas M. Foley.*	21. M. F. Donohue.*
3. Patrick J. Ryder.*	22. F. J. Lantry.*
4. John F. Ahearn.*	23. Thos. F. McAvoy.*
5. Bernard F. Martin.*	24. Victor J. Dowling.*
6. T. P. Sullivan.*	25. Geo. F. Krumpf.*
7. P. H. Keahon.*	26. Thomas J. Dunn.*
8. F. J. Sullivan.*	27. James J. Martin.*
9. Frank J. Goodwin.	28. M. Featherson.*
10. Julius Harburger.*	29. J. F. Mulqueen.*
11. William Dalton.*	30. Harry C. Hart.*
12. Patrick J. Scully.*	31. Isaac A. Hopper.*
13. Peter J. Dooling.*	32. James A. Frawley.*
14. John J. Delaney.*	33. J. C. Harper.*
15. Geo. W. Plunkitt.*	34 (8.) John Haveron.*
16. Patrick Keenan.*	34 (N.) E. J. McGuire.*
17. D. F. McMahon.*	L. Louis Haffen.*
18. Peter Mahony.*	Annexed—Thos. O'Neil.*
19. James J. Hagan.	*Re-elected.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

1. M. H. Healey.*	20. John S. Shea.*
2. Michael Hines.*	21. Abraham Gruber.*
3. Frederick Haldy.*	22. Chas. L. Leasw.*
4. Joseph Levenson.*	23. Moses W. McKee.*
5. C. Van Cott.*	24. Smith Pine.*
6. James R. March.*	25. Herbert Parsons.
7. John J. Hannon.*	26. J. Alexander.*
8. Chas. H. Murray.*	27. James W. Perry.*
9. F. S. Gibbs.*	28. John H. Gunner.*
10. Reginald Feidman.*	29. Isaac Newman.*
11. John P. Windolph.*	30. Ambrose O. Neal.*
12. Jacob A. Newstadt.	31. S. Strasbourger.*
13. Herman Joveshof.*	32. Isaac Newman.*
14. James J. Newman.*	33. Frank Raymond.*
15. G. W. Wanmaker.*	34. W. H. Ten Eyck.*
16. S. S. Koenig.	35. E. H. Healy.
17. Chas. H. Page.*	Annexed—H. Mc-Christie.*
18. William Henkel.*	*Re-elected.
19. Wm. A. Crombie.*	

FIERCE TAMMANY FIGHTS.

The Defeat of Sexton in the Nineteenth Causes a Sensation — Fraud Charged Against Hagan.

Tammany primary contests were especially fierce yesterday in the First, Nineteenth, and Twenty-ninth Districts, there being the fights of most importance, outside, of course, of the big anti-Devery battle in the Ninth. The upset of John B. Sexton as the Tammany leader in the Nineteenth, where James J. Hagan, formerly Warden of the Tombs Prison and for years a Sexton lieutenant, was elected, was the biggest sensation of these district fights, Sexton running second and Morrison, the third candidate, being placed as such.

Hagan beat Sexton by more than 400 votes, according to the figures given out at Hagan's headquarters at Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. No figures were given out at the Sexton Club, in West Sixty-fifth Street, but at 10:15 o'clock Mr. Sexton conceded the victory

the present leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and Thomas E. Rush, who aspires to the leadership, was very close. Both claimed the victory. At midnight Muliqueen left his headquarters in the Jackson Club, saying he was elected. Rush was enthusiastic, and figured a victory as follows: Rush, 1,018; Muliqueen, 992; defective ballots, 28.

Talk with workers on both sides indicated a victory for Muliqueen by from ten to twenty votes, but it seemed certain that the victory would be on an official count, and even then would be taken to the courts by the loser. Many said the result would hinge on the 28 defective ballots.

Isaac Ebeling was re-elected leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District defeating Daniel O'Connell by a good majority.

At the United Democratic Club, the defeated candidate's headquarters, William Henry Knox, one of O'Connell's Law Committee, made a statement saying that every ballot cast for Hooper as leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District is void, because the delegates named for the County Convention exceed the number allowed by two.

In every one of the forty-three election districts of the Thirty-first Assembly District protests were filed by the O'Connell faction. There was more or less trouble in every district, and the O'Connell watchers wanted the Board of Inspectors who allowed Hooper ballots to be sent arrested. They appealed to Inspector Albertson, but he told them the police could do nothing.

After a hot campaign and a hotter fight Thomas F. McAvoy, the old Democratic leader, beat John J. Dooley, the aspirant for the Twenty-third Assembly District. McAvoy won a decisive victory, getting 2,941 votes to Dooley's 1,408. Dooley conceded his defeat at 20:30 o'clock, and his followers went downstairs in their headquarters at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue and sent home the scores of organ-grinders with their instruments they had expected to use to play "Mr. Dooley" if the "right" man had won.

There was fighting at the polling place at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, where the Dooley men said McAvoy followers were intimidating their workers, had put all their watchers and friends out of the polling place, and had resorted to unfair intimidations. They asserted that Tammany had appointed the inspectors and poll clerks, and that there was no chance for them in that district.

The contest between Daniel E. Finn and Alderman Michael Kennedy for leadership was hotly contested all day. Arrests were made in nearly every election district. In the Seventh and Eighth, where the battle was particularly bitter, five men were arrested on the charge of illegal voting, but were bailed out by adherents.

Out of about 1,800 votes cast, at the close of the polls, it was found that Finn had won by 374. Kennedy lost his own election district by three votes, but he carried three election districts out of fifteen. These were the Fourth, Ninth, and Fourteenth. Last year Michael C. Murphy was beaten 400 votes, and all during the day the Finn men boasted that they would overwhelm the candidate. The strong showing somewhat surprised them.

William Dalton was elected leader of the Eleventh Assembly District by a large majority, defeating Frank Higgins by a vote of 2,000 to 500. There was little demonstration, as the result was one sided from the start.

RESULTS WITH REPUBLICANS.

Birrell Beaten by Parsons and Hawkes —George Hilliard Also Goes Down in Defeat with John Stiebling.

Among the Republican fights for the district leaderships, settled at the primary elections yesterday, the defeat of Henry Birrell for a continuance of his leadership in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was looked upon as the most important. Alderman Herbert Parsons and Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes, the latter the leader of the district until Birrell supplanted him last year through what was declared to have been exceedingly sharp practices, won out overwhelmingly in their fight, upon which largely hinges the Congressional nomination from the Thirteenth Congressional District next year.

After one of the most bitter fights ever held even in the Twenty-fifth District, where Charles A. Hess fought for years seeking the leadership or to retain it when gained, was brought to a close, it was found that the Parsons County Committee ticket, which had the support of Commissioner Hawkes, had won by 240 votes, and it is this delegation of eight that will have the election of Parsons as the Executive member for the district. Parsons also won on the delegates for the various conventions, and thus secures the power to nominate the party's candidates for the Assembly and for the Board of Aldermen. As the district is the Republican backbone of the city, nominations in it are equivalent to an election. Birrell, who has been in control of district affairs for only one year, and who also is a Deputy County Clerk, had in his support practically all of the past leaders in the politics of the district, including George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee; Charles A. Hess, and Job E. Hedges. In Manchester's district the returns were 45 to 8 in favor of Parsons; Hedges's district went to Parsons by 41 to 4, and ex-Assemblyman Weekes, one of the leading Birrell supporters, lost his district by three votes to Parsons.

By a vote of nearly two to one, George Hilliard, who for upward of twenty-five years has been the Republican leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District, last night was defeated by Samuel S. Koenig. The vote resulted in Hilliard receiving 194 ballots to his opponent's 371.

Mr. Hilliard is the Deputy Excise Commissioner for this city, and is known as a Platt Republican. One of the chief allegations against Mr. Hilliard was that while he has a lucrative position as a reward for his work as a district leader, his home is at Centre Islip, L. I. It was also contended that as Republican leader, Commissioner Hilliard at times caused many of his friends to enroll with the Democrats and assist Patrick Keenan, the Democratic leader in the district.

"I consider it my defeat," said Mr. Hilliard. "It was a case of the young voters keeping together. That is all I have to say."

Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger's majority in the Thirty-first Assembly District over ex-State Senator Samuel Slater was overwhelming. Mr. Slater admitted his defeat, and said that he attributed it to a statement that went out last week to the effect that he had allowed the Democrats in his own district to get offices that should have gone to Republicans. He lost by a voted of about 3 to 1.

In the Twelfth Assembly District, Jacob A. Newstadt defeated John Stiebling, who had been the Republican leader there since 1896, when he succeeded John Simpson, dead. Newstadt won a decisive victory, polling 726 votes against Stiebling's 553, a lead of 175. Although the territory is strongly Democratic, it was the scene of one of the hottest political fights the lower east side has seen since the days of "Tim" Campbell. There are fifteen election districts in the Twelfth Assembly District, and of these Stiebling carried only seven. His own, the Seventh Election District, was lost to him by 39 votes.

The contest between Martin H. Healy and Edwin F. Merwin in the First was closely contested, and a number of arrests was made in several of the districts. At the close of the polls it was seen Healy had won by only 20 votes.

The contest for the Republican leadership in the Second resulted in a clean victory for Michael Hines. His opponent was Theodore J. Karman. Out of a total of 704 votes cast in the twenty election districts of the Assembly District, Hines received 462, while Karman got but 212, making Hines's plurality 250.

The opposition of Max Brown to the leadership of Joseph Levenson of the Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District developed a tempest in a teapot. When the votes were counted Levenson was found to have received 912 to Brown's 73.

Isaac Newman again beat Abraham Jordan in the Thirty-second Assembly District for the Republican leadership. In twenty-four of the twenty-seven election districts he received 628 votes to 416 for Jordan. Newman won a bet of $500 with Jordan on the result in the Twenty-fifth Election District, Jordan wagering that he would carry the district—his own. He lost it by 16 to 82.

Warden Van De Carr Honored.

Warden John Van De Carr of the Tombs Prison was yesterday afternoon presented with a souvenir by the prison guards. The souvenir was a framed expression of the warm feeling entertained for the Warden by the employes, whose names were signed to the testimonial in letters of gold.

Assembly Nomination.

UTICA, Sept. 15.—Prohibitionists of the First Oneida District (City of Utica) have nominated George W. Neath for member of Assembly.

DEVERY CHARGES FRAUD

Denies Defeat, Though Accepting Enemies' Figures.

Combination of Goodwin and Dowling Tickets Gives Tammany a Majority of 404—Leadership to Goodwin.

After a fight exceeding in intensity even that of a year ago in the Ninth Assembly District, the combined forces of Tammany Hall yesterday succeeded in defeating William S. Devery in his struggle for the leadership which a year ago was denied him after he had won a surface victory. The defeat of yesterday was accomplished only by the combination effected between the Frank J. Goodwin and the Alderman Frank L. Dowling tickets, through the intervention and at the suggestion of Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the Fourteenth Street organization. By this combination Dowling and Goodwin were to combine their general committee tickets to defeat Devery, and then the question of leadership was to be settled in favor of Goodwin or Dowling, according as they were placed in the contest.

According to the figures given out last night from the Horatio Seymour Club, which is the Tammany Hall headquarters in the district and the headquarters of Frank J. Goodwin, Devery polled 1,241 votes, Goodwin got 1,187, and Dowling 558. Under this arrangement the combination of votes gave the Tammany Ticket 1,745, or a majority of 404 over Devery. Under the vote also Goodwin gets the leadership of the district and Dowling gets a renomination as Alderman, to which office he was elected two years ago as a Sheehan man and with the aid of being placed on the Fusion ticket as well.

Devery stubbornly denied defeat to the very last. The figures which were given out at the Devery headquarters were identical with those given out at the Seymour Club, but the Devery followers also declared that the law would prevent the carrying out of the Murphy-Goodwin-Dowling coalition, but this view was not accepted generally, and it is not believed there will be any difficulty in counting the votes for both the Dowling and Goodwin tickets together, as the names on the ticket for general committeemen are identical, only the arrangement of them is in different order.

"All I've got to say," declared Devery in a characteristic speech at the close of the evening, "is that we won. And we won't go into Tammany Hall, either. We don't want to go there, for it is a disreputable place and filled with highbinders and grafters. Murphy had his brother John and Alderman Gaffney over there to-day, and they had fleets of repeaters from Paterson and Newark and other places over here after me. I met fifteen of them myself during the day, and trimmed every one of them. None of them fellers will turn up and make any complaint of the way I treated them."

At this point a man in the audience interrupted to declare that Devery had an "opera voice."

"Well, it may be an opera voice," said Devery, "but it is a voice that will defend the rights of the people. I am a candidate for Mayor of this city, and I am going to stick. They cannot get me out of that through any highbinding methods. Superintendent Morgan took 1,000 names off the registry list in this district, and most of them were my men. Talk about the purity of the ballot, about which they have been yellin'! They don't know what it means. The good government people will see that I will get my rights."

Devery made this speech in front of the rooms of the William S. Devery Association, across from "the pump," and during it also charged his opponents with wholesale frauds and double colonization. At 11 o'clock Devery gave orders to celebrate the victory, and all of the fireworks that had been gathered were let off. There also was a band that had been engaged and kept in the background. When the band was just getting warmed up the Tammany Hall men, who had been formed in front of the Horatio Seymour Club, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, marched up and passed the Devery headquarters. There was no chance of a clash, however, as police were simply swarming about the entire district, fearing all sorts of trouble.

John C. Sheehan's Pequod Club was in darkness after the early returns came in, and the general impression was that the Greater New York Democracy's former supporters in the district had stood by Goodwin and Dowling, and had not followed ex-State Senator Munsinger into the Devery camp. Goodwin made a speech at the Horatio Seymour Club, thanking the voters and saying he was glad the district had gone back to decency in politics. He promised a general distribution of good things from Tammany Hall after he gets his seat in the Executive Committee in December.

CONTESTS IN BROOKLYN.

McLaughlin's Choice for Leader in the Ninth Is Defeated—Atterbury Beaten Again.

Outside of three districts the primaries in Brooklyn yesterday passed off quietly, and little or no opposition to the regular Republican and Democratic organizations was in evidence.

The only Republican contests of importance were in the Third and Seventeenth Districts and the one fight of interest on the Democratic side was in the Ninth District, where for years before he fell out with Willoughby Street, ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey held undisputed sway.

In the Seventeenth District Walter B. Atterbury's attempt to regain the Republican leadership failed, Alderman John Wirth, the organization leader, again beating him easily. M. C. Hanton was defeated by Deputy Fire Commissioner Richard K. Laimbeer in the Republican fight in the Third District. Senator James H. McCabe, Willoughby Street's choice in the Ninth District, was defeated by Assemblyman Kehoe. McCabe made charges of ballot stuffing last night.

UP-STATE PRIMARIES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—The McCabe-Bowe wing of the Democracy won out at the primaries in Albany to-day by 25 to 12, thus gaining control of the City Committee. The Herrick-Dyer faction carried the majority of wards in Cohoes, and the Cohoes City Committee will include seven Herrick men and six for McCabe. Some of the Cohoes returns are held up by the Inspectors and court proceedings may follow. Of the ten country towns McCabe secures six at least. The returns are coming in slowly.

Watervliet had no contests, the result being: Herrick, seven; McCabe, two. This gives the control over into McCabe-Bowe hands for the first time.

The Republican primaries were uninteresting, as there were contests in but three wards.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 15.—The Republican organization won in every ward in the city. The regular, or Hill Democrats, were successful in every ward where there was a contest.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.—In the caucus fights to-day the regular Republican organization practically swept the field. There were contests in twelve of the nineteen wards, the faction headed by Mayor J. B. Kline and the present city administration winning out in but two. There were no Democratic contests.

NOT FOR SULLIVAN'S VOTE.

Leader Jacobs, in Brooklyn Court, Admits Handing Over $25, but Says It Was for Primary Expenses.

The case of a Republican leader, Andrew Jacobs, who is charged by Andrew D. Sullivan of 310 Court Street, Brooklyn, with having paid him money to support the ticket of Deputy Fire Commissioner Richard H. Laimbeer in the primary fight in the Third Assembly District, Brooklyn, was before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday. After hearing the testimony the Magistrate reserved his decision until Sept. 22.

Sullivan testified that Jacobs called at his home on Aug. 8 and said:

"I would like you to vote our ticket. Are you willing to do business?"

Sullivan said that he asked for $100. On Aug. 27, Sullivan alleges, Jacobs called again and offered him $25. Percy A. Baker and Thomas F. McCarty, he said, were present and saw the money change hands.

Baker and McCarty testified that they saw a man they believed to be Jacobs hand something to Sullivan.

"There's your money," they heard him say, but they did not hear Jacobs say that the money was for Sullivan's support of vote.

Jacobs, on the stand, denied emphatically that he had offered a bribe to Sullivan. He admitted that he had asked Sullivan to support the Laimbeer ticket. The witness declared that he gave Sullivan $25 for expenses in managing his election district in the primary contest, and told him that he would try to get him more money if he needed it for the purpose. Jacobs said that he had never even intimated that the money was for Sullivan's vote.

After all the testimony had been heard Lawyer Hugo Hirsh, who appeared for Jacobs, moved for a dismissal of the complaint, which was denied by the Magistrate.

BRUCE'S VIEW OF JEROME.

Republican Chairman Makes Criticism Believed to be Directed at District Attorney's Attitude.

Chairman M. Linn Bruce of the Republican County Committee, when asked what he thought of the conditions surrounding the Fusion situation, in view of the reports that the Fusion conference slate made Wednesday night last was not likely to enlist the support of all the anti-Tammany elements, made the following comment, which was generally considered a criticism of the attitude assumed by District Attorney Jerome.

"The personal opinions of one man, be those opinions based on earnest conviction or bitter disappointment, can neither overcome the judgment nor set aside the acts of the gentlemen who officially represented the elements of good citizenship combined to prevent a return of Tammany misgovernment.

"The various anti-Tammany conventions will act upon the recommendations of the conference committees and renominate Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and President Fornes. A policy of good judgment that commands success cannot be set aside by the hopes or fears of an individual."

Chairman Bruce passed most of yesterday at his desk. Two or three district leaders happened into headquarters during the day, but altogether it was one of the most quiet places in the city. The Chairman did not see Gov. Odell, and hadn't expected to.

Woodruff Not at Headquarters.

The Kings County leaders yesterday waited in vain for their chief, ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, to appear at Republican headquarters, at Joralemon and Court Streets. The cause of his absence was inexplicable to them, but as the Republican district contests were few and in no way threatened his leadership, his presence was not held to be vital. But there is a general expectation, however, among the leaders that Mr. Woodruff will come to the city soon.

JOHN F. CARROLL HOME.

Is Said to Have Seen Croker, and Joined with Him in Hoping for Cleveland's Nomination.

John F. Carroll, for some time proxy leader of Tammany Hall and for years the leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, returned to New York yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., after having spent several months traveling abroad with his family. His absence, coming after his opposition to the placing of Charles F. Murphy in the Tammany Hall leadership, and after retiring from the control of affairs in the Twenty-ninth in favor of Joseph F. Mulqueen, was to a large extent in order to eliminate himself from politics, so as not to injure his friends and former followers in their efforts to get along with the new administration in the Hall.

"I am entirely out of politics," said Mr. Carroll last night at the Savoy Hotel. "Nothing further demonstrates that than the fact that I am not even voting in to-day's primaries."

The reason why Carroll did not vote was because he sold his home in the district before going to Europe, and now lives at the Savoy. As he voted last Fall and enrolled from his own residence, he could not vote now save from that address.

Mr. Carroll dined at the Savoy with ex-Mayor Van Wyck, and the two were together during almost the entire evening, greeting friends. The ex-Mayor will sail for Europe next week.

From a friend of Mr. Carroll it was learned that he had seen Richard Croker while abroad, although Mr. Carroll would not confirm the statement. The friend said that while on the way over he had discussed politics with Mr. Carroll, and that the latter had given it as his opinion, as well as the opinion of some of the other Tammany leaders, that Grover Cleveland is the only possible choice for President next year. Mr. Carroll was quoted as having said that another Tammany man, presumably Mr. Croker, had told him that if Mr. Cleveland were nominated he would surely be elected, and that there would be a great rally for him in the nominating convention.

TWO BROTHERS WORRY MARYLAND SENATORS.

The Jacksons, Democrat and Republican, Out for the Senate, Dismaying Gorman and McComas.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—A unique and perplexing problem confronts both Republican and Democratic managers in Maryland.

The Democratic State Convention meets to-morrow night, the Republican Convention Thursday. To-day Senator Gorman fixed up the Democratic slate with the aid of Gov. Smith and Chairman Vandiver of the State Committee. Senator McComas and his friends, controlling the Republican organization, arranged their programme.

The one obstacle blocking the respective plans of both Senatorial leaders is the Jackson brother, the millionaire politicians of the Eastern Shore.

Representative W. H. Jackson, the Republican brother, is a candidate for United States Senator against McComas. He has been a liberal supporter of the anti-organization combine, composed of Representatives Wachter, Mudd, and Jackson and ex-Postmaster General James Gary.

Ex-Gov. Elihu E. Jackson, the Democratic brother, has suddenly come out for United States Senator, just when Gorman and Gov. Smith thought they had it all arranged for the latter to have the Senatorship, should the Democrats secure the next Legislature. Jackson was offered the State Control ship, but does not want it.

He says he has long desired the honor of becoming a Senator, and is a candidate. Smith and Jackson will both contribute handsomely to the campaign fund, and a lively fight is promised.

The Democrats have practically agreed upon this State ticket:

Governor—Edwin Warfield of Baltimore.

Attorney General—W. S. Bryan, Jr., of Baltimore.

Controller—Thomas A. Smith of Caroline County.

The Democratic platform will contain an anti-negro plank.

The Republican Convention will nominate Stevenson Williams of Hartford County for Governor. It will not indorse Senator McComas for re-election, although he will of course be a candidate should the Republicans control the Legislature.

It is also understood that, at his own request, the Democratic Convention will not indorse Senator Gorman for the nomination for President. Most of the County Conventions have indorsed him, but he does not desire to be an issue in the campaign, fearing the antagonism of the independent Democrats.

NEGRO LEADERS TO ASSEMBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The negroes of Washington are discussing with lively interest the prospect of an animated debate in Congress this Winter of the subject of disfranchisement by the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. Arrangements have been made for a negro mass meeting here the evening of Sept. 23, to organize a league to bring before Congress the disfranchisement of negroes in the various parts of the country, and to try to get that body to pass laws to protect the vote of colored citizens.

The meeting was planned at a gathering held Saturday afternoon. At this gathering the negro leaders said that unless something is done to aid the race there is going to be a revolt in the North, East, and West in the coming National election. Officers were chosen to lead the movement from among the best known colored lawyers, ministers, and business men of Washington.

Plans are to be perfected for a convention of the most prominent negroes in the United States, to be called a few weeks before Congress meets.

FIRE AT DELMONICO'S.

Blaze in the Basement Wine Room Caused Alarm Among Diners and Servants, Who Made Hurried Exit.

Diners in Delmonico's were interrupted soon after 9 o'clock last evening by a cry of fire. It came from one of a string of forty women servants whose rooms are on the top floor of the house, and who came rushing down the stairs. About that time the smell of smoke was noticeable, too, in the dining rooms, and the more nervous of the diners arose from their seats.

The blue-costumed Neapolitan members of the orchestra received hurried instructions and continued to play furiously. E. Gernier, the manager of the house, quietly sent word to Engine Company 65, which has its engine house just around the corner on Forty-third Street. The diners who had been tempted to remain in their seats by the complacent continuance of the music were unable to stay when they heard the clanging of the engine bell.

They filed out after the more precipitous and mingled in their fashionable evening costumes with the crowd which was gathering outside of the building. A few stuck it out, despite the smell of smoke which had now worked its way into nearly every portion of the building.

The trouble was discovered to be in the wine room, adjoining the engine room, in the basement sub-cellar. Some wrappings about thick steam pipes which were supposed to be asbestos had caught fire and were burning in a smoldering way, emitting sparks in profusion. These sparks had set fire to the ceiling of the sub-cellar, and there was need of quick work, the house staff having been unable to cope with the stubborn, though subdued, blaze.

Capt. Hawkes, on arriving at the scene with his limited squad of men, decided that he needed assistance, and he summoned Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. This brought Battalion Chief Devanney, as well as the hook and ladder company, and he took charge of the fire.

The firemen tore away much of the packing and the wrappings around the steam pipes, and also the paneling in spots. They played a stream of water upon the most threatening spots for a while, and soon had the fire extinguished.

Reassured by the manager and the waiters, most of the diners went back into the dining halls again, and finished the meal which had been interrupted, while the firemen still worked in the sub-cellar. A few had remained at their tables all through the excitement.

Quite a few bottles of wine were smashed by the firemen in their endeavor to get at the half-hidden flames. The loss of this wine, as well as the damage to the paneling of the sub-cellar caused a loss of about $1,000.

TO HELP COTTON GROWERS.

New Warehouse Company Will Issue Guaranteed Receipts Enabling Producers to Hold Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Capitalists of New York, Baltimore, and the South are interested in the incorporation of the National Fidelity Warehouse Company in Virginia, with a capital of $1,000,000. The purpose of the new company is to build or secure warehouses at various points in the South in which to store cotton.

In alliance with the Baltimore Fidelity Warehouse Company the new corporation will issue receipts guaranteed by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. William Penn Lewis of Baltimore is President of the company. Among those concerned are Thomas G. Bush, President Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company; J. F. McGowan, Augusta, Ga., of the cotton firm of Inman & Co.; C. C. Hanson of Atlanta, President Atlanta Compress Company; Albert G. Ober, President Baltimore Fidelity Warehouse Company; Frank E. Stebbleton, banking house of Stebbleton & Co., Baltimore, and R. L. Edwards, President National Bank of North America, New York.

The new company will enable producers of cotton to store the staple in their own vicinity, and borrow what money they may need upon it. It is the intention to have a receipt that would be unquestionable as a collateral in any financial centre. For this purpose the bonding company identified with the enterprise will guarantee the integrity of each receipt. In this way the cotton producer will no longer be obliged to sell in four months a crop that is in demand all the year around by spinners. He can hold his cotton as long as he wants, and sell to the manufacturer as he needs any raw material.

INNES WINS FIRST TRICK.

Bandmaster Defeats His Wife's Alimony Claim, but She Vows She Will Follow Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Up to this time Frederick Innes, the bandmaster, has succeeded in defeating the alimony claim of his first wife. But Mr. Innes's personal efforts have been increased, as, in order to afford basis for future defense against his former wife, he must carry about the country a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the Innes Amusement Company, which was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., soon after the divorce was granted.

Mr. Innes in his deposition claimed that the money for which he played at the Fall festival last week was the property of that corporation, and hence it could not be reached by his former wife. On the showing of the certified Jersey papers, Vice Mayor Gordon advised the festival Directors to pay Mr. Innes the money, and this was done.

It is probable that there will be a settlement in the future, as the former Mrs. Innes telegraphed her determination to follow Innes and his salary or earnings, no matter in what shape they may be found, until her claims are paid.

BECOMES AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 15.—The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church this city, and of late pastor of Christ Church, at Lebanon, Penn., has tendered his resignation at Lebanon.

He will withdraw from the Presbyterian denomination and identify himself with the Episcopalians. He is a son of Dr. Isaac M. Hughes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, in assigning a reason for his action, he says:

"While my father and grandfather were Presbyterian ministers, I was convinced yet while a student that the Episcopal Church most nearly represents the New Testament teachings of church government, especially as to the Bishops, and this idea is supported by facts incontrovertible by any one."

WHOLE VILLAGE FOUGHT FIRE.

The works of the Barrett Manufacturing Company at Shady Side, N. J., were destroyed by fire late last evening. The works were located close to the river's edge under the Palisades and adjoining the works of the General Chemical Company. The loss is about $75,000.

The fire started in the building in which paper was manufactured. It was feared for a time that the fire would spread to the works of the General Chemical Company, which would throw many out of employment, and also endanger the whole village by explosion. The Shady Side Fire Department, and those of Cliffside and Edgewater, were soon on the scene and aided by between five and six hundred residents of the villages, fought the fire.

A strong fire wall separated the two works, but still there was danger from sparks. The outlook was bad when the New York firehosts Boody and Mills arrived, and made short work of the blaze.

INVESTIGATING R. C. KERENS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Attorney General Crow has instituted an investigation into the methods employed by Richard C. Kerens to secure the Republican nomination last January for the office of United States Senator. The five members of the Legislature and two other witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury to-day in regard to the matter.

United States Senator Stone and Attorney General Crow met in the street to-day. Senator Stone inquired if Crow desired him as a Grand Jury witness.

"I do not think I shall need you as a witness," was the Attorney General's response.

Founded 1796

OTARD DUPUY & CO
BRANDIES

Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

DARING DOUBLE LIFE OF BURGLAR KENNARD

Supposed Chief of a New Jersey Band Captured in This City.

Belonged to Several Ridgewood Social Organizations and Robbed by Night the Friends He Made by Day.

In the arrest at George Kennard, alias George F. Howard, alias George Walker, who with a long criminal record behind him took up his residence in Ridgewood, N. J., and for three years, in the guise of a respectable New York business man with a suburban home, made numerous friends by day and robbed their houses by night, the police believe they have captured at last the ringleader of an organized band of clever burglars who have despoiled many wealthy residences in a dozen little New Jersey towns.

The police began looking for Kennard eighteen months ago, when after his real calling had been discovered by his Ridgewood neighbors he disappeared from that town. He was arrested yesterday morning in West Sixty-sixth Street by Detective Sergts. Foy and Holland of Inspector McClusky's staff, after Chief of Police Pulis of Ridgewood, N. J., who had traced him to a house in that street, had pointed him out to the detectives. The arrest took place after an all-night vigil in front of the house, and after Kennard, who at first showed fight, had been overpowered and disarmed.

It was about four years ago last May that Kennard made his appearance at Ridgewood. He introduced himself as George F. Howard, an agent for a tea and coffee house in this city, and rented a good-sized cottage near the Erie railroad track, about half a mile from the town proper, in a secluded locality known as Cameron's Bridge. He moved into the cottage with his wife and his fourteen-year-old son Clifford.

SOON BECAME POPULAR.

For the first few weeks he visited the various residences of Ridgewood and neighboring towns, offering tea and coffee for sale. He was affable, made many friends, and soon became a member of the local Odd Fellows' Lodge, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Oriental Club, a social organization. He was a lover of music, and as such became leader of the Choral Society. He also took a leading part in amateur theatricals which, during his residence in the community were given for charitable purposes. With all this, he told people with whom he came in contact very little about himself, nobody was ever invited to his home, and neither he nor his family were ever known to mingle socially with the residents of Ridgewood.

Shortly after Howard made his appearance in Ridgewood that community and other small towns for miles in every direction began to be depredated by burglars. It was soon apparent that it was the work of an organized gang. These robberies have continued even after Howard's flight in May of last year, but there is reason to believe that he has led the operations of the gang from this city.

One morning shortly after the robberies had begun to assume such alarming proportions that residents of the community had set about organizing a Citizens' Protective League and hiring private detectives to trace the perpetrators Howard called upon J. Van Horne, the leading livery man of Ridgewood, with whom he had struck up a friendship. Van Horne led the conversation on the numerous burglaries in the vicinity. Howard shrugged his shoulders.

"You people are not watchful enough," he said. "Look at me. My house is situated in a secluded spot, one which a burglar would naturally select. Yet I have not suffered."

Howard explained that he kept watch dogs, and that every one should keep one. According to Mr. Van Horne, the gentleman burglar kept not less than half a dozen ferocious dogs about his place. One of them was a large St. Bernard, which was the wonder of the little town. Howard made Van Horne a present of one dog, and soon presented three of the animals to other resident acquaintances, who kept establishments of some pretension in the town. Two of the residences provided with the Howard watch dogs were afterward entered without the dogs giving the alarm.

The only man in Ridgewood who ever entered the secluded cottage at Cameron Bridge while Howard occupied it, was an old German, known in the town as "Old Fritz." He acted in the capacity of an overseer, and collected the rent for the owner. But Howard never allowed him in any further than the kitchen. He paid the rent there, and for the old German these days generally were occasions for great rejoicing.

"It was a happy day the day rent was due, while Mr. Howard occupied that house," said "Old Fritz" last night in his little cabin near Ridgewood. "It is true, he never would let me further than the kitchen, but the kitchen is good enough for me if I am invited to champagne and cigars as good as any millionaire would like to have."

WHAT HE SAW ONE NIGHT.

"Old Fritz" told of one night when he thought there was something queer going on in the Howard cottage. He had been awakened by shots coming from that direction. He stole up as near the house as he dared to go for the dogs. There were lights in a window on the second floor. The curtains were drawn, but he could see silhouetted on it the shadows of men moving to and fro. As he approached the house, the dogs began to bark and the shooting ceased. He spoke to Howard about it the next day, and the latter laughingly told him they had been burning firecrackers.

It was not until the authorities entered the house after Howard had fled that the events of that night were explained. It was then found that the room on the second floor had been fitted up for target practice and one wall was found perforated with bullets, while the room contained a small arsenal, many of the weapons being the proceeds of burglaries in the vicinity.

Suspicion was first directed toward the burglar in April, 1901, when Chief of Police Pulis of Ridgewood found Howard prowling about Wortendyke, a neighboring settlement, on a night when a burglary was committed at the house of W. T. Lawrence there and silverware and household goods worth $300 carried away. He watched Howard after that, but failed to catch him in any wrongdoing.

The final discovery was made in April last year when John Blanchard of Munsey, N. Y., had a horse and buggy stolen from him. The horse wore a peculiarly shaped shoe, and as roads were soft after recent rains, the rig was traced without trouble to the Howard cottage. A search warrant was at that time obtained, his house entered and about $4,000 worth of merchandise, silverware, toys, surgical instruments, one cash register, cameras, and goods of almost every description found. The burglar, however, succeeded in making his escape while the officers went for the warrant. Shortly afterward his wife and son left the town. Since then he has not been seen in Ridgewood.

The Citizens' Protective League of Ridgewood have had private detectives looking for Howard ever since. W. A. Chesl, President of the league, said that upon two different occasions they had him located in this city, but that in some mysterious way he had been given the tip and succeeded in escaping before he could be placed under arrest.

When arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday Kennard was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-morrow. There are two warrants against him in New Jersey and an effort will be made to have him extradited and tried there. In this city he has been living at 223 West Sixty-sixth Street.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

(Fourth Floor)

If you haven't bought your Fall Curtains you can economize here. We have never shown such an extensive line and we have never quoted such low prices. Right through the entire stock you will find splendid values.

Irish Point Curtains.

Usually $4.50 pair; at.....$4.50
Usually $6.00 pair; at.....$6.50
Usually $12.00 pair; at.....$8.50

Real Renaissance Curtains.

Usually $8.00 pair; at.....$5.00
Usually $10.50 pair; at.....$7.50
Usually $20.00 pair; at.....$15.00

ALSO

50-INCH SILK VELOURS—in every desirable, decorative coloring—the quality usually marked $4.00 per yard; special at.....$2.50

50-INCH IMPERIAL VELOURS—in twenty-seven different colorings, very desirable for portieres and furniture coverings—the quality usually marked $2.00 per yard; special at.....$1.75

Picture Department.

(Third Floor, Rear.)

Very Fine Water Colors (Fac Simile), in 2-inch neat gilt frame, with fancy corners, heavy mat, size 18x36; good assortments of subjects, worth $4.98. $2.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

On Wednesday, September the 16th Exhibition of Shirtwaists.

2d Floor.

Showing the new Waists for the Fall and Winter season.

The models are unusually attractive, being made of the latest soft silks and cloths such as:—Crepe, louisine, taffetas, cashmere, crepe de cygne, satin grazelle, crepe brocade, &c., with many vestings, embroidered linens and damasks for the tailor made blouses.

The 1830 collars and trimmings of real duchesse, Cluny, point Brugge, Venise and antique laces,—the new deep cuffs, the shoulder pieces, &c., all combine to make the models original and fascinating.

Provision is made for patrons desiring blouses for immediate or winter dress.

The prominent colors are mole skin, lavenders black and white and several "mixtures" in silk and striped fabrics.

Twenty-third Street.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

NO matter which of our Hats you buy you may be sure it will keep its Shape, its Firmness and its Color.

Stand more hard usage than most Hats at higher prices.
Our price $1.90

(Our Opera Hats come from Paris, $5.)

KEYPORT'S MAYOR MISSING.

Town in Fever of Excitement Over B. B. Ogden's Departure.

Special to The New York Times.

KEYPORT, N. J., Sept. 15.—Benjamin B. Ogden, lawyer Mayor of Keyport, Postmaster, and President of the Board of Education, has been missing from his home here since Friday last, and the state of several interests in which he was concerned in an administrative or fiduciary capacity has thrown this little town into a fever of excitement. The only explanation bearing any weight at all comes from the daughter of the missing man, who said this afternoon that her father had gone South to recuperate from the effects of a long and severe mental strain to which he had been subjected.

Just what are the causes of this admitted strain are far from determination to-night. A few definite facts only bearing upon the financial status of Mr. Ogden have come to light up to the present time, for his disappearance did not become a matter of comment until to-day, and there has been no opportunity for even the persons most intimately interested to make examination of their mutual affairs. Mr. Ogden had been for years a Director of the People's Bank and its legal adviser. Also he was reputed to have been the largest stockholder in the Cutlery Works here, having, it was said, invested $40,000 in it.

A fortnight ago he resigned from the Directorate of the bank, and a small run on the institution followed. The People's Bank was supposed to hold some $10,000 of Mr. Ogden's paper, which, however, is said to be adequately secured. Other issues of a financial nature have not been determined in any detail. It is said that Mr. Ogden in his various capacities officially, and as a man whom everybody trusted, had charge of funds of considerable size and persons interested in these have not received the news of his departure with easy mind, although nothing can be told of a detailed character until some further examination of the trust funds has been made.

When the news that Mr. Ogden had left town became known to-day, six petitions were circulated by persons who are anxious to secure the position of Postmaster. That one of these petitions bears the signature of one of Mr. Ogden's bondsmen has not diminished the effect that their circulation has had on the public mind.

Benjamin Ogden came naturally by the position in Keyport that he has held for a dozen years. His father, Rufus Ogden, was Mayor and Postmaster, the big man of the town. Both were prominent in Republican politics hereabouts, interested in educational affairs, and known in church circles. Benjamin Ogden has a law office here and one at 120 Broadway, New York City. His daughter is his only personal representative in Keyport, and the degree of familiarity that she had with his affairs does not enable her to speak authoritatively of their status.

More than a mere beverage—

Welch's GRAPE JUICE

It is food and drink in one. Welch's is all that is of value in fresh, full-ripe Concord Grapes.
Use it on the table.
Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

JOSEPH S. LEITER ARRESTED.

Bar Harbor Tradesman Says the Young Man Owes Him for Goods Supplied on Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15.—Joseph S. Leiter of New York arrived at Bar Harbor Saturday and passed the

ILLEGAL VOTERS SCARCE

Most of the Men Arrested Are Freed in Police Courts.

Election Deputies Charge Nathan Laufer with Using "Floaters"—He is Held in Bail.

Activity on the part of the police and of the special deputies of George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, resulted in exceptionally clean primary elections yesterday, with something less than the usual number of arrests. Most of the prisoners were discharged. With two exceptions the police courts of Manhattan kept open until 9 o'clock to enable the decision of the primary cases immediately, so that the defendants could get in their votes in the event of being upheld in the court. The exceptions were in the West Side and Yorkville Courts. The Tombs, Essex Market, Jefferson Market, Harlem, and Morrisania Courts were open.

Magistrate Barlow, who was sitting in the West Side Court, closed on time, but the Magistrate went through his judicial district from station house to station house, accepting bail for prisoners. The Magistrate also was in frequent communication with the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters, and through that source was informed of places where prisoners were locked up and awaiting his coming. His district included the West Forty-seventh, West Thirty-seventh, West Sixty-eighth, West One Hundredth, East Sixty-eighth, East Sixty-seventh, Central Park, East Fifty-first, East Thirty-fifth, Grand Central, East Twenty-second, and Fifth Street Stations.

Superintendent Morgan declared last night that in his belief there had been very little illegal voting, although he said that the decision of Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court that enrolled names must remain on the primary lists for a full year had increased the work of the special deputies and of the police, as the names of men who had died or removed since enrolling could not be taken off the lists under the law. This, they declare, gave an opportunity to vote on names of dead men. He said, however, that the order of Police Commissioner Greene warning the police they must be at the call of the Morgan deputies had done much to restrain colonizers. The district leaders who had contests on their hands yesterday were in constant communication with Superintendent Morgan's office and worked in harmony with him throughout.

One of the sensations of the day occurred in the First District when Nathan Laufer, President of the First Ward Democratic Club and one of the backers of Alderman Kennedy in his fight for the leadership, was arrested. Laufer is a member of a firm of ticket brokers and money changers. Deputy Hamill of the Morgan forces took him in custody in front of the polling place at 10 Washington Street, without a warrant, charging him with attempting to vote floaters. Laufer was taken to Special Sessions, where Justice Mayer, sitting as a Magistrate, held him in $2,000 bail on a short affidavit made by Hamill, and set the examination of the case down for next Tuesday. Laufer was arrested at 3:45 o'clock, and it was 6 o'clock before he got bail, given by ex-Assemblyman Nolan. He then returned to act as a watcher at the polling place where he had been arrested.

Superintendent Morgan said last night that his forces had been prepared for trouble in the First, having been warned that colonization would be attempted there. He had six men around Battery Park for two or three days before the primaries, and says they were acting as "bums." They were approached while seated on the park benches, he says, and received a proposition to go to Laufer's office, at 21 Broadway. Late yesterday afternoon they were taken to the polling place, declares the Superintendent, were forced into the polling place to vote, and then Hamill made the arrest of Laufer.

"Laufer was brought to my office," said the Superintendent, "and he attempted to make a statement, but was told it would be used against him. He did not know until he was brought to my office that some of the 'floaters' he attempted to vote were our deputies. Some of the men who had been corralled to vote were recognized by our deputies as men with prison records."

Later a man who said he was Thomas Gill, and that he lived at 36 Washington Street, attempted to vote in the Second Election District of the First Assembly District. He was picked out by the watchers, and refused to say anything about himself when challenged. He was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court, and then said he was James McDermott, and further declared he had been shoved into the polling place and had been prompted by a man to say he was Thomas Gill. The real Gill had voted seven minutes before the "dummy" appeared. McDermott was held in bail of $1,000 for trial.

A printer named Henry McPartland was arrested in the Second District on the ground that he had voted on the name earlier in the day. He established in the Tombs Court that he was the real Henry McPartland, and the police and deputies then started a vain hunt for the "McPartland" who had voted. One other arrest took place in the Second, through an error; but the man was discharged. In the Fourth District Max Braun, who was making a contest for the Republican leadership against Joseph G. Levenson, obtained summonses from Magistrate Breen in the Essex Market Police Court against Levenson and Justice Julius G. Kremer of the Twelfth District Municipal Court. He called upon them to appear and answer to the charge of distributing literature defaming his character. Braun charged that these circulars were printed in English and Hebrew and were distributed through Levenson's district organization, the James G. Blaine Club. Later when the Magistrate's attention was called to the fact that he had summoned a Justice he said he was sorry he had been misled and sent word to Kremer that he might appear in the afternoon by counsel, which he did, and the case was put over until Sept. 25.

Several arrests were made in the Ninth District on the charge of being colonizers or "floaters." Most of them were discharged, however, because mistakes were shown or because the complainants did not press the charges. In the Twelfth District Leonard A. Snitkin, a lawyer, who practices daily in the Essex Market Police Court, appeared there as a prisoner yesterday, having been arrested by Sergt. Edward Armstrong of the Eldridge Street Station on the charge of disorderly conduct in the polling place of the First Election District at 23 Suffolk Street. Snitkin managed the campaign of Jacob A. Newstadt, who made the contest against John Stiebling. According to the Sergeant, Snitkin was too officious about the polling place, and declined to leave when ordered by the officer. It was not until his shirt and his feelings had suffered that he was taken from behind the rail and arraigned before Magistrate Breen. Four prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Breen during the day in connection with the primaries, and all but one were discharged.

Max Hahn, bartender at the Alpha Club at 72 Avenue D, was arrested in the afternoon on complaint of Deputy Excise Commissioner George Hilliard for refusing to close up when ordered to do so by the Commissioner. The club is opposite one of the polling places in the Sixteenth district, and was the continual source of disturbances after the voting commenced, according to Mr. Hilliard. He made the complaint with the object of making a test case on the ground that the primary election was a special occasion, such as a general election, on which saloons must be closed. Charles J. Newman, counsel for Hahn, when the case was heard before Magistrate Breen, held that the law was not meant to include the primaries, and the Magistrate declared that a strict interpretation of it compelled him to agree with counsel. Hahn was accordingly discharged.

GROUND OF ATTACK ON SMOOT.

The agitation against the admission of Reed Smoot as a Senator of Washington from Utah took up a large part of the monthly meeting yesterday of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church at 156 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. D. E. Wade of Brooklyn presided, and the chief address was made by Mrs. Darwin R. James, who discussed the political side of Mormonism especially. Mrs. James said:

"Every Mormon is kept under espionage continually, and it is almost impossible for any of the members who may be discontented to speak of their feelings to the Gentiles. Our missionaries have often been aroused in the dead of night by Mormons who did not dare to speak to them openly. Regular provision is made, too, to look after tourists who go to Salt Lake City. There is a special appropriation for this purpose, and care is taken to see that visitors get a rosy view of everything there. But the dark side still remains.

"The attack upon Smoot will not be made on the ground of polygamy, for he has covered his tracks so cleverly that it has been impossible to locate his polygamous wife. It will be made on the ground of his adherence to the Mormon Church, an institution pledged to seek the destruction of the Government of the United States."

CUTTING ANSWERS RUSSELL.

Denies Trickery in the Fusion Indorsement of Low.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, yesterday answered to the charge of William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy, that the methods by which the indorsement of Mr. Low by the Fusion conference was secured savored of "trickery." Mr. Cutting said:

"Mr. Russell's criticism of the Fusion conference seems to me unwarranted by the facts, and exceedingly ungenerous. It would have been impossible to adopt a method of procedure more unlike that usually pursued by Tammany Hall.

"At the first meeting of the conference on the evening of Sept. 1, 'snap' action was shut out and the evening given up to a free and exhaustive discussion of the situation. A week was then given for the various parties to digest what they had heard.

"The Citizens' Union decided promptly upon the course it was to take. As very great pressure had been brought upon the Mayor to declare himself in one way or other, it seemed to me only proper that he should be informed of the purpose of the Citizens' Union to present his name at the next meeting of the conference as its choice for the Mayoralty. At that meeting, held on the evening of Sept. 9, Mr. Russell and several other members of the Greater New York Democracy spoke at length. Not one of them made the slightest criticism on the propriety of my correspondence with Mr. Low.

"Had I wished to prejudice the action of the conference, I might have published the letter received from Mr. Low in reply to mine. This course would have been unfair to the other conferrees. As it was, I showed the letter on the morning of Tuesday, the 8th inst., to Messrs. Linn Bruce and Sheehan. It never occurred to me to show it to Mr. Russell, as in presenting the letter to the head of the organization for which he simply acted as spokesman at the conference, I took what seems to me still the only proper course. If Mr. Sheehan did not inform his lieutenant, Mr. Russell, of the nature of the letter, I am hardly to blame."

Mr. Russell and Marcus Mayer yesterday reiterated the story that in 1901, when the Republican organizations were desirous of aligning all the anti-Tammany forces under the Low standard, the declaration was made that if they turned in and helped nominate and elect Mr. Low, a Republican, there would be a moral obligation on the Republicans to nominate an independent Democrat at the next Mayoralty election.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, according to Messrs. Russell and Mayer, said at that time: "If you people support the Republican nominee now, it will be up to us to stand for an independent Democrat two years from this time."

Chairman William H. Ten Eyck of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee said last night: "No such pledges have been given, or were given, to anybody on any such grounds."

Mayor Low and President Swanstrom of Brooklyn Borough had a long talk yesterday at the City Hall. The latter apparently came from Brooklyn for that very purpose. While it was reported that Mayor Low had importuned Mr. Swanstrom to again run for executive officer of Brooklyn Borough, and he had promised to do so, neither would say a word in regard to their conference.

It is well known that the Citizens' Union leaders have been very anxious that Mr. Swanstrom should accept a renomination.

The conferrees of the Citizens' Union, who represented that organization in the making of the slate at the Fusion conference a week ago, will report to-night to the Citizens' Union City Committee at the headquarters on Union Square. If there is any dissatisfaction with the conferrees the meeting will undoubtedly allow it to become apparent.

GOVERNOR'S HURRIED VISIT.

Mr. Odell's Brief Trip Here on Private Business.

Gov. Odell came to the city yesterday and early in the afternoon took the boat for Newburg. He said he had come on private business and would not discuss the local political situation. Asked as to his health, in view of the illness that marked his trip to Buffalo, he said he was feeling "only fair."

The Governor appeared at the State Committee headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for less than five minutes.

COMING CONVENTION DATES.

So far as announced the following are the dates of the various political conventions shortly to be held in this city:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

DEMOCRATIC.

City Convention—Oct. 1, 7:30 P. M., Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
Assembly Conventions—Oct. 6, 8 P. M.
Aldermanic Conventions—Oct. 7, 8 P. M.
County Convention—Oct. 8, 7:30 P. M., Tammany Hall.
Manhattan Borough Convention—Oct. 8, 9:30 P. M., Tammany Hall.
Bronx Borough Convention—Oct. 9, 8 P. M., Muller's Bronx Casino, 2,904 Third Avenue.
Twelfth District Municipal Court Convention—Oct. 9, 8 P. M.
Thirteenth District Municipal Court Convention—Oct. 9, 8 P. M.

REPUBLICAN.

City Convention—Sept. 23, noon, Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.
County Convention—Sept. 28, 8:30 P. M., Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue.
Manhattan Borough Convention—Sept. 29, 8:30 P. M., Murray Hill Lyceum.
Bronx Borough Convention—Sept. 30, 8:30 P. M., Union Republican Club, 1,004 Boston Road.
Twelfth District Municipal Court Convention—Oct. 1, 8:30 P. M., Republican Club, 157 West Ninety-seventh Street.
Thirteenth District Municipal Court Convention—Oct. 1, 8:30 P. M., Republican Club, 236 East Broadway.
Assembly Conventions—Oct. 5, 8:30 P. M.
Aldermanic Conventions—Oct. 6, 8:30 P. M.

CITIZENS' UNION.

City Convention—Sept. 23, 8 P. M., Cooper Union.
Assembly Conventions—Sept. 28.
Aldermanic Conventions—Sept. 28.
Twelfth District Municipal Convention—Sept. 29.
Thirteenth District Municipal Convention—Sept. 29

KINGS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC.

Assembly Conventions for Naming of Delegates to Judicial Convention—Sept. 24, 8 P. M.
Judiciary Convention—Sept. 28, noon, Kings County Court House.
County Convention—Oct. 2, 8 P. M., Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square.
Borough Convention—Oct. 2, 8 P. M., Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square.
Assembly Conventions—Oct. 5, 8 P. M.
Aldermanic Conventions—Oct. 6, 8 P. M.

REPUBLICAN.

Assembly District Convention to Name Delegates to Judiciary Convention—Sept. 22, 8 P. M.
County Convention—Sept. 28, 8 P. M.
Borough Convention—Sept. 29, 8 P. M.
Judiciary Convention—Oct. 3, noon, Kings County Court House.
Assembly Conventions—Oct. 5, 8 P. M.
Aldermanic Conventions—Oct. 6, 8 P. M.

QUEENS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC.

Assembly Convention, First District—Oct. 5, 2 P. M., Elmhurst.
Assembly Convention, Second District—Oct. 5, 2 P. M., Flushing.
County Convention—Oct. 7, 2 P. M., Schuetzen Park, Astoria, Long Island City.
Borough Convention—Oct. 7, 2 P. M., Schuetzen Park, Astoria, Long Island City.
Aldermanic Conventions—
Assembly Conventions to name Delegates to Judiciary Convention.

REPUBLICAN.

First Assembly District Convention to Name Delegates to the Judiciary Convention—Sept. 23, 8 P. M., Long Island City.
Second Assembly District Convention to Name Delegates to Judiciary Convention—Sept. 23, 8 P. M., Flushing.
County Convention—Sept. 29, 2 P. M., Colonial Hall, Jamaica.
Borough Convention—Sept. 30, 2 P. M., Colonial Hall, Jamaica.
First District Assembly Convention—Sept. 29, 8 P. M., Elmhurst.
Second District Assembly Convention—Sept. 29, 8 P. M., Flushing.
Aldermanic Convention, Sixty-seventh District—Oct. 1, 8 P. M., Long Island City.
Aldermanic Convention, Sixty-eighth District—Oct. 1, 8 P. M., Elmhurst.
Aldermanic Convention, Sixty-ninth District—Oct. 1, 8 P. M., College Point.
Aldermanic Convention, Seventieth District—Oct. 1, 8 P. M., Jamaica.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN.

County Convention—Sept. 29, 8 P. M., German Club Rooms, Stapleton.
Borough Convention—Sept. 29, 8 P. M., German Club Rooms, Stapleton.
Assembly Convention—Sept. 29, 8 P. M., German Club Rooms, Stapleton.
Assembly Convention for election of delegates to the Judiciary Convention——
Aldermanic Convention—First Ward, Oct. 5.

Simpson Crawford Co's
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS
1903 FALL OPENING
of Millinery and Costumes

GRATIFYING evidence of the store's popularity was the vast throng which filled every nook and corner of the big building yesterday.

More gratifying, even, were the comments from many tongues; they knew the leadership Simpson Crawford Co. had always commanded, but never before had they so thoroughly realized its supremacy.

If there was nothing to see except the store in Autumn dress a visit these opening days would repay you. But this is a mere beginning to the attractions.

It is in the assemblage of merchandise where our strength lies.

From Every Fashion Corner of the Globe

We Have Gathered What People Want.

Early in the year—when snowflakes patter against the window panes—we begin our preparations. Almost before they are kissed by the sun and melt away our Fashion Harvesters go scurrying to the style centres for ideas and originations. They return only when the Autumn season awakes—and this great congress you see to-day pictures the fruit of their efforts. It is an exposition we are proud to father.

Whatever Is New---Is Here.

That's the word—the story in a nutshell. Details only emphasize. You are invited to come, to see and to enjoy—with the positive assurance that nowhere else does perfection in all that is proper and correct and original and exclusive, reach so emphatic attainment.

There is not a corner of the store but what welcomes you; nor one where your visit will not prove of interest.

Lyons New Silks.

A VERY IMPORTANT EXHIBIT.

When the very finest of silks are gathered in greatest variety and displayed in the brightest and most perfect selling place the event becomes worthy of note.

This Silk Exhibit, representative of the superior products of the world's silk centre, deserves every minute you can give to it—the prices are lowest ever quoted for equal sorts.

Crepe de Chine, 24 inch, all colors.....	68
Colored Taffeta, every shade and white.	58
Black Peau de Cygne, 27 inches wide...	$1.00
Imported Taffetas, in black, 19 inch.....	57
Peau de Cygne, every good color,.....	65
Black Peau de Soie, 27 inches wide.....	$1.00
Black Taffeta, 19 inch, fine quality.....	47
Dress Silks for street and evening.....	75
Black and White Taffetas, lace effects...	58
Fancy Dress Silks, dress qualities.....	85

ROTUNDA.

Musical Programme.

TO-DAY.

10 to 12:30 and 2 to 4—on Fourth Floor.
Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra
of Sixty Pieces. Ross Jungnickel, Conductor.

12 to 2 and 3 to 5—on Sixth Floor.
Ladies' Symphony Orchestra.

12 to 2—In the Restaurant—Eighth Floor.
Szakvary String Orchestra.

10 to 12 and 1 to 4:30—in Basement.
Hungarian Gypsy Band.

Fall Dress Goods.

OPENING DAYS BRING OUT THE NEW.

Every new fabric that is destined to hold a place in favor with womenfolk, whether it be for a simple tailored frock, an elaborate street costume, or for evening functions, gets a peep out of the box of style this morning.

Not just a few of the best—but a complete and exhaustive exhibition.

If your know the store we need hardly tell you that many thousands of folks never think of looking elsewhere for dress goods. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson planted that reputation many years ago.

Here's two price examples:—

At $1.50 Yard.

Great assortment of fine novelty Suitings: Fancy Zibeline and Vicuna; novelty Bouretts, two-toned combinations; Angora Suitings; Boucle and Boutonne, Wool and Mohair, mixed effects: Tweeds, Broadcloths and Cheviots, in newest street shades, imported to sell for $2.00 and $3.00.

At $2.50 Yard.

50 inch Illuminated Zibeline; Novelty Dotted and Flecked Yarn effects; Plain Satin finished faced Zibeline, soft and lustrous; English Tweeds for stylish mannish suits; sturdy Scotch Cheviots, shaggy in effect; Mixtures, Plaids and Stripes, suitable for all kinds of weather.

FIRST FLOOR.

Silk Waists.

Our first big Fall showing with these opening days. No matter what particular style you start out to secure it is here, if new and proper.

These price hints tell the story—quickly:

SECOND FLOOR.

CHECKED TAFFETA WAISTS.

Women's Waists of checked taffeta silk, in the new greens, blue and red effects; front, back and sleeve of tailored plaits piped with a contrasting color, at..... $6.75

NOVELTY PLAID WAISTS.

Women's Waists of Novelty Plaids, in the Roman colorings, beautifully tailored and trimmed with plain colors, at..... $7.75

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.

Women's Black Crepe de Chine Waists, six plaits in front piped with black taffeta, plaits in sleeve, inlaid vest of black silk Cluny lace..... $5.00

Women's Waists of Crepe de Chine; front, back and sleeves covered with tucks one-half inch wide; in black, champagne, lilac, light blue and white..... $6.75

BLACK LOUISINE AND PEAU DE SOIE.

500 Women's Waists of black Louisine and Peau de Soie; fifteen ¾-inch box plaits in front, eleven in back, four in each sleeve; all plaits double stitched; fancy stock finished with tie and silk medallion; value $11.75, at $7.50

The Model Food Store—model in the foods it sells and the manner in which they are handled. The most sumptuous Grocery Home in the world, built after new ideas to provide perfect sanitation. Every food product that has merit, whether grown or prepared at home—or on the islands of the seas—forms a part of the exhibit.

Splendid China Values.

FOURTH FLOOR.

During these opening days, don't skip the China. It's important as a source of supply. It's superb—if you're after style. It's unusual—if you wish variety. It's exclusive—if you admire novelty. Some very special selling to-day.

$8.50 rich, deep Cut Glass Bowls..... 4.95
$6.00 rich, deep Cut Glass Bowls..... 2.95
$25.00 Dinner Set; fine Limoges China, richly decorated..... 17.95
$32.00 Theo. Haviland China Sets..... 19.95
$2.50 dozen French China Bread and Butter Plates, each..... 10
$1.00 Jardinieres, rich, high glazed colors..... 50
$1.00 Cut Glass Salts or Peppers, sterling top, each..... 50
$2.00 Chocolate Pots, richly decorated..... 75
$6.00 Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Sets, pair..... 3.00
$3.00 Handled Olive or Bon Bon Dishes, deep cut glass, each..... 1.55
$4.50 Toilet Sets, in colors, set..... 3.00
$2.50 Bath Room Sets, soap dish, brush, vase and mug..... 95
50c. thin China Cups and Saucers, 25
$14.00 English decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces..... 7.50
$20.00 Fine American Porcelain Sets, richly decorated..... 12.85

Four Good Clock Values.

$8.00 Marbleized Iron Clock, strikes every half hour, and warranted a perfect timekeeper. 4.25
$35.00 fine French Clock Set, with candelabra; rich gold finished, finest French movements, at..... 22.50
$40.00 fine French Clock Sets, with candelabra; marble cases, all fine bronze trimmed; fine French movements, at..... 22.50
$2.75 Gold Plated Bedroom Clocks, perfect timekeepers, at..... 1.55

We are authorized agents of the world famous KNABE Piano for New York City and vicinity. It is without question the most perfectly constructed instrument, and embodies the highest art in Piano building.

We also represent many other splendid makes, including Bush & Gerts, Gabler, Packard, Hobart M. Cable and Price & Teeple.

Any instrument here may be purchased on the easy payment plan; or rented.

Men's Fall Suits.

$15.00.

For business and dress wear.

Suits that meet the requirements of careful and conservative dressers; a combination of splendid materials, rightly put together—with a touch of style essential to correct dress.

Every garment hand-made by expert journeymen tailors—the cloth thoroughly tested as to strength and permanency of finish.

Cheviots in fancy mixtures; black Thibets and Serges.

Stock is complete this morning.

Other suits for men—$12.00 to $25.00—money's worth in every one.

SECOND FLOOR.

New Blankets.

We set our standard on a blanket at $5.00. There's nothing so good in New York for the money. Quality, weight, size and finish—all mark its superiority.

Enough about $5.00 Blankets—this of other sorts—and Comfortables.

Woolen Blankets. All Wool, Warp and Filling.		Eastern Blankets.	
10-4 size, pair...	$4.50	10-4 size, pair...	$5.00
11-4 size, pair...	$5.50	11-4 size, pair...	$6.00
12-4 size, pair...	$6.50	12-4 size, pair...	$7.00

Woolen Blankets.

With Cotton Warp.

10-4 size, for single beds, pair..... $3.00
11-4 size, for double beds, pair..... $4.00
12-4 size, for extra-size beds, pair.. $5.00

Crib Blankets.

Small size, pair $1.95 and... $3.50
Medium size, pair $2.25 and... $3.25
Large size, pair $3.25 and... $4.75

Bed Blankets.

Superior Quality and Extra Fine

10-4 size, pair..... $6.00
11-4 size, pair..... $8.00
12-4 size, pair..... $10.00
13-4 size, pair... $15.00

Thin Table Tumblers.

1,000 dozen thin Table Tumblers, the 60c. dozen kind, at..... 36

Art Objects for Wedding and Other Gifts.

In real Bronzes, fine Porcelain, Ivory hand carved, hand painted Miniatures; Vienna novelty Bronzes; Old Dutch Silver; Vienna Art Porcelains and the French Porcelains, Sevres effect decorations; a strong collection at very low prices.

$17.50 Miniatures, hand painted..... 12.50
French Bronzes, bust, small..... 4.75
Vienna Bronzes 25% below regular prices.

MAIN FLOOR, LEFT OF ENTRANCE.

The Palatial Restaurant—luxuriously fitted and a marvel of completeness, novelty and beauty. Its walls mirror the work of mural artists; its windows and esplanade are aglow with foliage and flowers. Only the very best edibles are brought into it, and they are prepared and served with great care at moderate cost.

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Opens at 8:15 and Closes at 5:30 — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

A Lucky Clothing Happening in Suits for School Boys

Manufacturers' Fall Samples Under-Price

If we could have gotten five thousand suits, instead of less than five hundred, we could more nearly meet the wishes of parents who have boys to outfit for the Fall. But a manufacturer's samples are limited, and this small quantity is a mere bagatelle; so he is willing to let us have them to sell

At $5 a Suit

While values range mostly at $6.50 to $8.50; with many worth $10.50 and a number of beautiful velvet suits in the lot, *for first comers*, worth still more.

There are Sailor Suits, in sizes for 3 to 12 years, and Russian suits in sizes for 2½ to 6 years.

All the popular materials are used; and naturally styles are quite varied.

Parents of boys will find this a splendid money-saving opportunity to secure really fine, handsomely made clothes for their boys. **$5 a suit**; worth $6.50 to $10.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Silk Paradox

Raw Silk Up, Yet Newly Woven Silks Go Down in Price -:- -:-

The raw silk condition is general and permanent; the lowered prices on silk fabrics are local to a few manufacturers who were overstocked, and did not care to wait for normal selling.

But lower prices will certainly end when the surplus goods are distributed; and we offer a splendid collection of some thirty thousand yards which are first shown today.

Colored Imperial Taffetas, at 40c; worth 65c

These are excellent wearing silks, and come in white, black and a good assortment of colors.

Colored and Glace Taffetas, at 50c; worth 75c and 85c

These are superior quality Taffetas, in a splendid array of colors, including white and cream; also in changeable effects. Most of them our regular 85c quality.

White and Colored Fancy Silks, at 58c; worth $1

Fine fancy striped White Silks in a variety of styles; also white and black and street shades in various designs and qualities; full assortment.

Imported White Taffetas, at 65c; worth 90c and $1

20-inch fine White Taffetas, bright and lustrous, from one of the best foreign manufacturers.

Black and Colored Crepe de Chines, at 75c; worth $1

These are the best Crepe de Chines we have ever been able to offer at this low price. 24 in. wide; plenty of black, also white and pinks, and light blue, gray and other good colors.

Black Peau de Soie, at 85c; worth $1.25

Twenty-seven inch Black Peau de Soie of excellent quality. An unusual offering.

Rotunda.

Men's Cravenette Raincoats

The trouble with the old mackintosh was that it was, frankly and avowedly, for use in rainy weather, and nothing more. In fact, if it repelled the rain, its work was satisfactory, looks were a very secondary consideration.

These present-day Raincoats are primarily *overcoats*—good to wear in brightest sunlight, if it is cold enough. They are cut and made by expert overcoat makers, in newest styles, and fit as well as the finest coats. Collars are hand-padded, button-holes are hand-made; shoulders are carefully squared out—handsome coats, indeed, for dress and evening wear.

And besides—they are rainproof—the cravenette process assures that.

In medium and dark Oxford gray, sage green and brown, and fancy homespuns.

Prices, $18 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dress Goods For Fall

At Unusually Low Prices

Three rather astonishing offerings, to come right at the season's beginning—all handsome and popular stuffs.

$1.25 All-Wool Cheviots, 75c

All-wool Mixed Cheviots in two weaves, one twilled, the other a basket weave; in fourteen different color-mixtures of the most wanted shades, from light to the darkest Oxford grays, light tan to dark brown, dark blue, and garnet mixtures; in weights that correspond with those of broadcloths.

Well worth $1.25; now 75c a yard. 54 in. wide.

$1 Striped Cheviots at 50 Cents a Yard

You will pay us one dollar a yard for these identical goods when we go into the market again to replace them. We secured a maker's surplus after filling his orders at regular prices. They will make attractive walking gowns, in navy blue-and-black with white pin-stripes. 50c a yard, instead of $1.

65c Printed All-Wool Flannels at 28c Yard

They are cream-colored twilled grounds, covered with little and big polka-dots, in black, in seven different varieties of the most popular-sized dots. Splendid for making house gowns, dressing sacques, children's dresses, and warm sleeping garments for winter, 28c a yard, instead of 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Imported Coats

For Women

These superb garments impress you immediately as being made by foreign workmen, where time has comparatively little value, when perfection of workmanship and finish is concerned. Materials, laces, braids, trimming in general, are distinctive, and of the best grades obtainable.

Of course, styles are radically new. Whether you pick up one of the new military looking coats, an elaborate opera wrap, or a superb velour coat, the same new touches appear. Backs are chiefly half-fitting; the tendency is towards longish coats, with single capes.

But you can't give word-pictures of a gathering that so vastly differs in detail, as this. Price-ranges are about the limit of description:

Short Jackets and longer Coats, in black, at $27.50 to $45.

Three-quarter length Coats, in black, at $40 to $160.

Hip and Three-quarter length Coats, in tan, mode and gray, at $37.50 to $95.

Opera and Carriage Wraps, in all the new evening shades, at $50 to $290.

Three-quarter length Tweed Coats, in brown, gray and green mixtures, at $27.50 to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Walking Suits

The rough, stylish materials, the long, graceful lines of the coats, the smart swing of the skirts, will make these Walking Suits for girls very much liked.

The fall showing is complete and most attractive. Sizes are 14 to 18 years; prices $13.50 to $37.50. Sample descriptions:

At $13.50—Suits of gray mixed homespun; long coat, lined with satin; well-cut skirt.

At $15—Suits of homespun and cheviot; long coat effects, variously made and trimmed.

At $16.50—Suits of navy blue and black cheviot serge; long coat; blouse front; cape effect; nicely trimmed with velvet and braid.

At $21—Suits of navy blue and black cheviot serge; long straight fitted coat; collar and cuffs of white broadcloth; trimmed with black silk braid; plain flare skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Beautiful Plates for a Quarter

And Other Fine Offerings in This September China Sale

One straw will tell the way the wind blows; and this September Sale is a trade wind blowing economyward during the entire month, and every item lends its aid to strengthen the bargain breeze.

Take Plates as an instance—and what housekeeper does not love to have plenty of them? We opened fifteen large casks of Austrian china yesterday, and the plates that came out showed eight beautiful decorations in two colors and gold—the handsomest designs we have ever offered at the price—

25c Each, Worth Double, at Least

The decorations present colored bands with wreath of flowers and gold, solid colored band overlaid with gold and gold centre, colored bands with beautiful gold pattern run round and gold center.

In addition to the Plates there are Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers and Oatmeal Saucers, in the same decorations. Not a piece worth less than double.

Basement.

Then here is more of the stirring story:

Dinner Sets

At $10, regularly $16—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $12.50, from $16—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

At $17, regularly $22.50—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; several fine flower decorations and all handles gilt.

At $17, regularly $25—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with flower decorations and all handles gilt.

At $22.50, regularly $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; spray flower decorations, and all handles heavily gilt.

At $24, regularly $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 118 pieces; full flower decorations, and all handles gilt.

At $27.50, regularly $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 118 pieces; spray flower decoration and all handles heavily gilt.

Dinner Sets

At $30, regularly $50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 118 pieces; full flower decoration, with gilt handles.

At $40, from $55—Haviland & Co. Dinner Sets of 116 pieces; full flower decoration, and handles heavily gilt; five large meat dishes, including turkey platter.

Cut Glass

We are daily opening up shipments of Cut Glass necessary to fill up gaps made by large selling; a clear saving of one-third to one-half on these items:

Claret Jugs, $7.50, regularly $12.
Water Jugs, $6, regularly $10.
Bowls, 9 in., $6.50, regularly $10.
Bowls, 8 in., $3, regularly $5.
Water Caraffes, $3, regularly $5.
Olive Dishes, $1.50, regularly $2.50.
Nappies, 7 in., $2.75, regularly $3.50.

Fine Austrian China

In flower decorations with gold. Salad Plates, Fruit Plates, Oatmeal Saucers and After-dinner Cups and Saucers, at 10c, 12c and 15c.; worth double.

Basement.

Handsome Silverware

At Unusually Low Prices

Beautiful patterns in quadruple silver-plated hollow-ware and six different patterns in genuine Rogers' knives, forks and spoons, and all the serving pieces.

If your supply of silverware has any shortcomings, this is the time to make them good.

Quadruple Silver-Plated Hollow-Ware

5-piece Tea Sets, $10.75, $11.25.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $2.75.
Ice Pitchers, $5, $5.75.
Syrup Pitchers and Plate, $1.50, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.
Butter Dishes, $1.50, $2.25, $2.50 to $3.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $2.50.
Baking Dishes, $5.75.
Crumb Tray and Scrapers, $2, $2.25, $4.25.
Card Trays, 65c, $1.
Serving Trays, $1.25, $1.65, $2.
Tea Set Trays, $3, $3.75.
Salad Bowls, $2.50, $3.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25.
Candelabra, $3.75, $4.50, $5.

Tenth street aisle and Elevator Table.

Rogers' Knives, Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces

Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Dinner Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 a dozen.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Sugar Shells, 25c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a dozen.
Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon, 60c a set.
Triple-plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.

Tenth street aisle.

Housekeeping Made Easy By This Sale of Housewares

By taking advantage, from day to day, of the various well-planned offerings in this Housefurnishing Sale, a woman can equip her home with many important aids to comfort, at singularly great savings.

Take, for example, the large economies made possible today on Water Coolers, Refrigerators and Ice Chests—things needed in every properly equipped household in Winter as well as Summer. Then this splendid rank and file of kitchen utensils, and articles for general housework, all absolutely reliable in quality and very low in price:

Water Coolers.

A Third Under-Price

Twenty-eight of the popular "Jewett" Water Coolers, with cast iron reservoir, porcelain lined, charcoal filled; nickel-plated lever faucet; in assorted colors and decoration; now a full third below regular prices:

5-gallon size, was $7.65, now $5.10
6-gallon size, was $8.50, now $5.65
7-gallon size, was $9.50, now $6.35
8-gallon size, was $11.25, now $7.50
10-gallon size, was $13.50, now $9

Also a group of Water Coolers with separate ice chamber, porcelain lined:

3-gallon size, was $9.75, now $6.50
4-gallon size, was $12, now $8
5-gallon size, was $14.25, now $9

Refrigerators and Ice-Chests

Made from the best quality of well-seasoned pine lumber, painted and grained in imitation of golden oak, and well varnished; no wood exposed in the interior; walls thoroughly insulated. Priced in this very special manner:

Refrigerators

Ice Capacity.	Length.	Depth.	Height.	Price.
50 lbs.	30 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$9.50
100 lbs.	33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$10.80
130 lbs.	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$13.25

Ice-Chests

27 in. long, 20 in. deep, 27 in. high, $3.50.
29 in. long, 21 in. deep, 29 in. high, $5.

Gray Enameled Cooking Utensils

Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 30c; 1½ qts., 33c; 2 qts., 37c; 3 qts., 40c.
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 25c; 5 qts., 35c; 6 qts., 45c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 50c; 14 qts., 65c; 17 qts., 85c.
Milk Pans, 1½ qts., 12c; 2 qts., 15c; 3 qts., 17c.
Pudding Pans, 1½ qts., 15c; 2 qts., 17c; 3 qts., 19c.
Rice Boilers, 4 qts., $1.25; 6 qts., $1.45.
Cooking Kettles, 2 qts., 33c; 3 qts., 40c; 4 qts., 45c; 6 qts., 60c.
Lipped Saucepans, 6 qts., 28c.

Housefurnishings

Mirrors, white enameled frame, beveled glass, 35c.
Dish Pans, tin, 10 qts., 25c.
Japanned Spice Sets, 15c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Corn Brooms, 10c. Sponges, 25c.
Sugar Boxes, 10-lb. size, 18c.
Vegetable Slicers, 15c.
Coal Hods, galvanized, 18c.
Wooden Knife Boxes, 15c.
Turkey Feather Dusters, 18c.
Long-handled Woolen Dusters, $1.
Dusting Brushes, 10c.
Chamois Skins, 5c to 75c.
Whisk Brooms, 5c.
Rattan Rug Beaters, 10c.

Basement.

Fine Carpets

Regular and Special

The rich and beautiful carpets composing our Fall stocks compel the admiration of all housekeepers who see them. All the standard grades are in lavish assortments of patterns.

Then we still have an ample variety in the special carpets of the Bigelow Company which we secured under-price—

$2.75 Wilton Carpets at $1.65

$1.75 Axminster Carpets, $1.25

If you have carpet buying in mind you should see them, for they are the very best carpets made, at a saving of $1.10 a yard on the Wiltons, and 50c a yard on the Axminsters.

Third floor.

Our Emergency Is Your Opportunity

Unusually Stirring Price-Concessions

On Used Pianos

The prompt and drastic measures which the WANAMAKER STORE always takes to dispose quickly of its Pianos taken in exchange, has made these movements famous. The conditions this Fall make even more radical action necessary, as we have no place to store the pianos after they come rejuvenated from our factory, since the warerooms south of Ninth street have been torn down for the new building.

This accounts for the decisive reductions on the prices, and the particularly easy terms offered to purchasers today.

This collection of Pianos is the best ever presented in an under-price sale.

These are some of the Pianos offered:

Grand Pianos

Chickering Grand Pianos
One, was $850, now $195
One, was $850, now $215

Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos
One, was $850, now $275
Four, were $800, now $550

Miscellaneous Grand Pianos
One Bluthner, was $600, now $195
One Steinway, was $900, now $195

Upright Pianos

Chickering Upright Pianos
One, was $450, now $225
One, was $450, now $345
Two, were $550, now $425.
One, was $600, now $475
One, was $650, now $550
One, was $700, now $595

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos
One, was $500, now $200
One, was $550, now $275
Two, were $600, now $295
One, was $400, now $300
Two, were $500, now $395
One, was $550, now $395
One, was $600, now $475

Vose Upright Pianos
One, reduced to $245
One, reduced to $310

Kurtzmann Upright Pianos
One, was $400, now $295
One, was $400, now $275

Crown Upright Pianos
Two, were $400, now $265
One, was $400, now $275
One, was $450, now $350
Two, were $500, now $350

Campbell Upright Pianos
One, was $190, now $145

Upright Pianos

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos
One Pleyel, was $800, now $65
One Haines Bros., was $850, now $150
One Emerson, was $800, now $225
One Hallet & Davis, was $550, now $225

Square Pianos

One Nunn & Co., was $300, now $25
One Frith, Pond & Co., was $250, now $30.
One Lurch, was $250, now $35
One Vincent Wallace, was $250, now $35
One Haines Bros., was $300, now $45
One Weber, was $400, now $60
One Marshall & Mittauer, was $300, now $70.
One Haines, was $300, now $45

Organs

Mason & Hamlin Organs
One, was $35, now $20
One, was $185, now $25
Two, were $100, now $35
One, was $85, now $50
One, was $100, now $50
One, was $85, now $40
One, was $150, now $75
One, was $720, now $125
One, was $720, now $165
One, was $450, now $165
One, was $450, now $175
One, was $480, now $175
One, was $450, now $225

Miscellaneous Organs
One Estey, was $65, now $35
One Sterling, was $75, now $40

Fifth floor, Ninth and Tenth street sides.

Popular Novels

At 25c, 30c, and 50c

In the book world, as in all other businesses, bargains may be secured by the alert. That is why we are able to offer, at these very low prices, excellent novels, in copyright editions, that were published to sell at $1.25 to $1.50; and usually sold by us at 75c, 90c and $1.

Look over this interesting list:

At 25c Each

Wee MacGregor. J. J. Bell.
Dunstable Weir. Zack.
Philbrick Howell. Albert Kinross.
Wine on the Lees. J. A. Stewart.
The Decoy. Francis Dana.
Trooper 3809. Lionel Decie.
The Seven Houses. Hamilton Drummond.
The Dissemblers. Thomas Cobb.
Geber. Kate A. Benton.
Middle Greyness. A. J. Dawson.

At 30c Each

Rosalynde's Lovers. Maurice Thompson.
The Aristocrats. Gertrude Atherton.
The Catholic. A novel.
The Fall of the Curtain. Harold Begbie.
A Heart of Flame. Charles Fleming Embree.
A Son of Austerity. George Knight.
The Column. Charles Marriott.
The Fickle Wheel. Henry Thew Stephenson.

At 50c Each

The Helmet of Navarre. Bertha Runkle.
Warwick of the Knobs. John Uri Lloyd.
Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton.
Sons of the Sword. Margaret L. Woods.
Jack Raymond. E. L. Voynich.
Brinton Eliot. James Eugene Farmer.
A Modern Antaeus.
The Infidel. M. E. Braddon.
Mark Everard. Knox Magee.
In Our County. Marion Harland.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Interesting Bargains Among

Women's Belts

This is a collection of Women's handsome Belts that is more notable for the variety involved than for the quantity of each sort of belt included.

Some of them are imported, in beautiful designs, and prices are frequently not more than half original values:

At $4.50 to $25, formerly $14 to $50

Imported elastic Belts, handsomely studded with cut steel, with exquisite clasps to match, or set with jewels; in white, black, red, light gray and gold; one inch to four inches in width. The wide belts are most popular for the Fall styles.

At $1 to $2, formerly $2 to $3.75

Velvet elastic Belts, with one inch single and double strands; French gray or gilt clasps, with ball and ring on clasp to prevent belt from slipping from waist-line; back pieces to match with invisible skirt supporter.

At $1, formerly $2.25 to $3.75

Belts in taffeta and velvet, trimmed with fancy braids and silk rings in a variety of new effects.

Broadway.

Hebrew New Year Cards

Next Monday evening begins this classic celebration; and we are amply provided with artistic cards and novelties for those who wish to send remembrances to friends.

Flat Cards, 2c and 3c.
Folding Cards, 4c to 12c.
Mechanical Cards, 12c to 70c.
Novelty Celluloid Cards, 25c to $2.65.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets

Master hands designed these Lillian Corsets—the best of foreign workmen carried out these designs. The result is a collection of the most graceful, modern, stylish corsets that ever delighted women's eyes. Corsets that will give the proper swing to the new fall gown in irreproachable manner. Expert attendants, too, to help you select the particular model best suited to you.

At $2.50—Of coutil; bias cut; medium long hips; low bust. Same in batiste, $2.75.

At $3.50—Of coutil; medium long; bias and gored cut; low bust. Same in short hip or short corsets, for slight figures; all lace and ribbon-trimmed at top.

At $5.50—Ribbon Girdles in all-white, or white with violets; garters attached in front; also in coutil, medium long or low bust; garters attached in front.

At $6—Short Corsets; closely boned; two side steels; lace and ribbon-trimmed.

At $6.50—Short or long dip tailored hips and abdomen; garters attached in front.

At $7 to $30—Lillian Corsets in silk and fancy materials.

Any of above corsets will be fitted without extra charge by experienced fitters.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Short Petticoats

It's a satisfaction for a woman to possess such dainty, prettily made garments as these short cambric petticoats. In variety of charming styles, and moderate cost, they make a strong bid for favor:

At 50c—Embroidery ruffle, with plaits above.

At 75c—Deep umbrella ruffle, embroidery and plaits.

At 85c—Deep lawn ruffle, torchon lace and insertion.

At $1—Lawn ruffle, Valenciennes lace and hemstitching, point de Paris lace and cluster plaits.

At $1.25—Lawn ruffle, Valenciennes lace, insertion and cluster plaits.

At $1.50—Deep lawn ruffle, point de Paris lace, insertion and cluster plaits.

At $1.75—Deep lawn ruffle, bias cluster plaits, point de Paris lace and insertion.

Many other styles, up to $3.25.

Then there are some new arrivals of

Kimono Wrappers

of white lawn and cotton crepe, some with shirred yoke front, and all finished with borders of contrasting colors of same material or silk. Prices, $1 to $2.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. — **JOHN WANAMAKER** — Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BALFOUR MAKES A PLEA FOR TARIFFS

England a Free Trade Country In a World of Protection.

Her Export Trade Diminished, Her Manufactures Behind in the Race, and Her General Business Fettered.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Premier Balfour issued to-night the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject of "Insular Free Trade." He presents at length the arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy, and says his reason for issuing the document is that it would be impossible to put all the important points of the question within the limits of a single speech. The pamphlet, he adds, may be a fitting preliminary to the speech he will make at Sheffield on Oct. 1.

After explaining that he approaches the subject from the standpoint of a free trader as far as contemporary circumstances will permit, the Premier continues:

"I am a free trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade is so universal in its application and so capable of an exact expression that every conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve."

The arguments presented throughout the pamphlet vary little from those already enunciated, but the Premier points out that as a result of England's persistence in retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her export trade has not increased, and in fact has seriously diminished. Compared with past years some departments show no increase, while others show symptoms of decay. Mr. Balfour asserts that there is no reason to expect an improvement, but meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia, and even Great Britain's self-governing colonies continue to build up a protected interest within their borders.

THE MANUFACTURER'S BURDEN.

The mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the empire, he continues, then proceeding to devote considerable space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries where protection exists. This, he points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, unable as he is to compete with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home. He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying that it is selling cheaper in England than the English manufacturer possibly can produce it.

Mr. Balfour declares that the optimists who advocate a continuance of the free trade policy in place of the injury worked by protection on Great Britain's interests are foolish, and their arguments little short of reckless. The only possible hope of a mitigation of the evil is through negotiation, which, he says, can appeal only to self-interest in foreign protected countries and in the case of the colonies to self-interest coupled with sentiment. He concludes:

"Were I proved to the wrong my opinion on the fundamental question would remain unchanged. Where we fail others may succeed. It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self-deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy conceivably can be modified. The most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important; yet, after all, only a secondary issue."

Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is a reprint of notes which he circulated among his colleagues in the Cabinet in the early part of August. His explains that he publishes the notes because he thinks they might interest a larger circle than that for which they were written originally. The publication of the pamphlet immediately after the momentous Cabinet Council held yesterday and to-day indicates that it embodies a statement of policy accepted or rather acquiesced in by the majority of the Cabinet.

If this assumption is correct, it means the abandonment of the idea of a preferential tariff with the colonies and the taxation of food in favor of a system of retaliatory duties. Even this, however, is tentative, and Mr. Balfour in his speech Oct. 1 is expected to elaborate and explain his case, and then the Cabinet will watch closely its reception by the Conservative delegates.

WHAT IS CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEW?

In short, the great question of free trade versus protection, so far as the Cabinet is concerned, is still undecided. What will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude is the burning question of the moment. The most striking feature of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is that from the beginning to the end it does not refer to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. There is not a word about the threatened breaking up of the empire or preferential tariffs, and the colonies scarcely are mentioned.

On the contrary, the whole line of Mr. Balfour's reasoning is opposed to tariffs for purely protectionist purposes. Hence Mr. Chamberlain is faced with the alternative of abandoning preferential tariffs or prosecuting his campaign unsupported by Mr. Balfour.

On the zollverein question Mr. Balfour says:

"The most momentous, perhaps the most permanent, victory for free trade was won when rather on national than on economic grounds inter-State tariffs were forbidden in the United States."

Further does Mr. Balfour admit that Great Britain's trade is on the verge of ruin. He says:

"Judged by all available tests, both the total wealth and the diffused well-being of the country are greater than they ever have been. We are not only rich and prosperous in appearance, but also, I believe, in reality. I can find no evidence that we are living on our capital."

The Premier thinks that this is because protectionist tariffs are not as sad as they look, and protectionist countries and the British colonies "are still our most important customers." He contends, however, that in the future, as the disadvantages that Great Britain suffers must increase with the growth and spread of protection abroad and the absorption of new markets, for instance China, by powerful protectionist States, she should strive "for freedom to negotiate, so that freedom of exchange may be increased. He says further:

"The only alternative is to do to foreign nations what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories, in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements which they thoroughly understand."

Two illustrative tables are appended to the pamphlet, showing British exports to protected and unprotected markets and the value of British exports since 1880. The pamphlet contains sixty pages.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BALFOUR.

All the papers praise Mr. Balfour's production for the ability and lucidity with which the arguments are presented, and a warm welcome is extended to it by organs which, though in favor of protectionist ideas, were opposed on the grounds of political expediency to Mr. Chamberlain's food taxation proposals. The Liberal papers, however, strongly denounce the booklet in their editorials, because they contend that it leaves Mr. Balfour on the protectionist side without in any way settling the issue before the country.

The Duke of Devonshire had a two hours' conference with Mr. Balfour at the latter's official residence this evening. Chief Irish Secretary Wyndham, the Earl of Selborne, and Gerald Balfour also called on the Premier. It is believed that within a day or two the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, and perhaps that of the Duke of Devonshire, will be announced, but The Standard, a conservative organ, contends in an editorial that there is no occasion under the existing understanding for any member of the Cabinet to withdraw.

According to The Daily Mail Mr. Chamberlain agrees under the stress of necessity not to press his programme. The paper says he probably will not admit that his schemes are abandoned, but nevertheless they can be regarded by the public as dead for the time being at least.

There has been published a circumstantial statement attributing to the Colonial Secretary the prediction of a general election and the defeat of the Government in the Spring. The Conservatives will be in opposition for six months, and then he will return to office with the country at his back, according to the statement.

BRITISH CABINET MEETS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Cabinet met at 3 P. M., and ended its meeting at 4.30. The sitting was held in Lord Lansdowne's room, instead of in the usual Cabinet chamber, which is connected with the Alaska Boundary Commission's apartment, thereby preventing the strict privacy which is invariably enforced.

The crowds around Downing Street today were double the size of those present there yesterday. A large force of police prevented their too close access to the Foreign Office.

Nothing definite has so far developed regarding the result of the Cabinet meeting. The Ministers are leaving town, and it is presumed that no more meetings will be held in the immediate future. The published statements both deny and aver that the fiscal question was discussed to-day.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It would be idle to suppose it could be disposed of at a single sitting," and adds that it feels certain that "no proposal for fiscal readjustments enhancing the cost of foodstuffs or raw materials had been countenanced, though some rational programme for a system of retaliatory tariffs, if the occasion should arise for their enforcement, may have been an outcome of the deliberations."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"We can confidently affirm that the final decision on the fiscal question was not arrived at yesterday. The discussion may or may not be resumed this afternoon, the meeting being called to discuss other matters; but we have no hesitation in saying that further consideration will take place before the Government comes to a definite conclusion on the fiscal issue. If Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are not accepted he will resign his seat in the Cabinet."

Charles H. Strutt, (Conservative,) Member of Parliament for the Maldon Division of Essex, in declining to resign his seat because his attitude on the education question had been criticised by his constituents, writes:

"We shall all resign quickly enough. There will be a general election before this time next year."

SOUTHPORT, Sept. 15.—The economic science section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to-day debated the fiscal problem. Dr. Cunningham of Cambridge advocated the levying of preferential and retaliatory tariffs, but his remarks found little support. The majority of the speakers favored the maintenance of free trade.

TURKS STILL MURDERING.

Women Killed in a Monastery — Captives Sent to Harems from Pillaged Town of Losengrad.

SOFIA, Sept. 15.—In diplomatic circles there is much doubt whether the Bulgarian note will bring any decisive results, but there is every disposition to recognize the sincerity of the Ministry's attitude and its complete justification for issuing such a document, in view of the immense forces that Turkey is gathering close to the Bulgarian frontier.

More fighting is reported from the valley of Monastir. A large body of troops sent to the Pelister Mountains to disperse the bands concealed there were attacked by the insurgents and suffered heavy losses from bombs. The Turks also lost many men in a fight near the Monastery of Kamikia, at Okrida. A detachment of Turkish troops went to the Greek monastery of Bareshani, near Monastir, to seek a number of revolutionaries supposed to be hiding in the building, and upon finding none there set fire to the monastery and killed the servants and the women. At Konskiglavi, near Losengrad, a body of Turkish infantry and cavalry, accompanied by a mountain battery, fought a three hours' engagement with a number of insurgents. The Turks had thirty killed and many wounded.

The whole district of Losengrad is filled with Turkish and Albanian troops and Bashi-Bazouks. Twelve villages have been burned, and more than 100 families have been massacred. Many of the captured women and girls have been sent to harems, and about 400 widows and orphans have arrived at the frontier village of Takendje.

A telegram from Burgas says the authorities of the town of Losengrad have ordered the Bulgarian families to be removed from the Greek districts. All the Bulgarian prisoners in the town jail have been killed by Musulman prisoners, aided by prison guards.

BELLAMY STORER'S VIEWS.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Bellamy Storer, United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who, with Mrs. Storer, visited President Roosevelt to-day, said he regarded the danger of war between Bulgaria and Turkey as imminent. Bulgaria, he thought, had nearly reached the limit of endurance, and unless the powers of Central Europe intervened to prevent further outrages on the part of the Turkish troops, war scarcely could be avoided.

In the opinion of Mr. Storer, the hope of peace now must be based in the conference which is to be held the latter part of this month between the Czar of Russia and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. He did not believe actual war would be precipitated before that conference, although the strain on Bulgaria is very great. He expressed the hope that the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph might reach some solution of the present difficulty that would avert a disastrous conflict, which, once begun, might involve seriously other European powers.

Ambassador Storer discussed the situation with President Roosevelt, and will sail to-morrow for Europe in order that he may be in Vienna at the time of the conference between the Emperors.

MONASTIR'S PRISON HORRORS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Monastir describes the underground prison cells used for political offenders.

They are so low that the inmates cannot even sit—they must lie down. Water is poured into the cells at night by soldiers, who prod the prisoners with their bayonets to prevent them from sleeping. Food is withheld for three days together. The air passages are stopped, and other tortures are inflicted to force the prisoners into confessions of complicity With the revolutionaries. Naturally many of the captives have died under such treatment.

UPRISING IN SALONIKA NOW.

SALONIKA, European Turkey, Sept. 15.—A general insurrection in the Valiyyet of Salonika, east of the Vardar River, began yesterday. The region is divided into eight districts, each commanded by a Bulgarian officer. Gen. Zontcheff, President of the Macedonian Committee, is the Commander in Chief.

ANOTHER FLEET PREPARED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A news agency dispatch from Rome says that the Italian fleet, which has been concentrating off the coast of Sicily, is held in readiness to leave for Turkish waters at a few hours' notice.

NO FEAR FOR MISSIONARIES.

Up to Date They Have Fared Well in Turkey, Bulgaria, and Macedonia.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions does not feel any uneasiness as yet about any of its people in Turkey, Bulgaria, and Macedonia.

Dr. E. E. Strong, speaking of the situation to-day, said that the board had property worth $30,000 in Macedonia, at Monastir and Salonika, but so far everything had gone well with the missionaries at those places. At Beirut the missionaries, all Presbyterians, are not under the jurisdiction of the American Board.

MUST RESPECT THE FLAG

Porto Rican Judge Says So When He Sentences Socialists.

The Two Prisoners Called the Stars and Stripes a "Rag," and Urged the Killing of Gov. Hunt.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 15.—Edmardo Condo and Leonidas Guillot, Socialists, who spoke at a recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor, were tried to-day for insulting the American flag and threatening the life of Gov. Hunt.

Their speeches teemed with abuse of the Government. One of them was accused of advising the workmen to parade with black flags upon the return of Gov. Hunt from the United States on Oct. 1, and then to make demands upon the Government. If these demands were refused, the speaker added, the alternative of killing Gov. Hunt remained. The other orator is said to have declared that the American flag was "a rag fit only to cover rascals and criminals." They denied the charges vehemently.

Justice Kopel, after the prisoners were convicted of anarchistic conduct, sentenced them to six months in prison. In passing judgment the court said that the flag was higher than the law, and Anarchists need never expect any mercy in his court.

The case has established a precedent as a Porto Rican official warning that attacks on the flag and Government must stop. The Americans and loyal Porto Ricans are jubilant, while the Socialists are angry about the decision. The convicted men will appeal from the judgment, claiming that Justice Kopel had no jurisdiction, as there is no law covering the offense.

RUSSIAN MONKS MURDERED.

Mohammedan Mob Sacks Monastery at Jerusalem, Killing Thirteen Inmates.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Constantinople states that the "Russian monastery" at Jerusalem has been sacked by a Mohammedan mob, and all of the monks were murdered.

The so-called Russian buildings at Jerusalem are situated in a large walled quadrangle on the Jaffa Road. Immediately opposite the entrance are the French Consulate and the Public Garden. The first building is the hospital, and beyond it is the mission house, which possibly is the "monastery" mentioned in the dispatch. In connection with it are the dwellings of the priests and rooms for pilgrims. Near by is the Russian Consulate. In the centre of the court stands the Russian Cathedral, and to the north is a hospital for male pilgrims and to the east one for female pilgrims.

BEBEL ON PARTY ETHICS.

Tells the Social Democratic Congress That the Academicians Are Base Leaders.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Sept. 15.—The feature of to-day's session of the Social Democratic Congress was a three-hour speech by Herr Bebel on party ethics. With splendid forensic ability he essayed to explain the road along which the revisionist and intellectual section of the party was endeavoring to direct the Socialist movement. He declared that the masses were consumed with volcanic indignation at the conduct and writings of the learned authors and journalists who for personal ends had placed themselves at the head of the party, and that these writers had lost touch with the proletariat.

Dealing with the personal attacks leveled against him, Herr Bebel roused the congress to a high pitch of enthusiasm by revealing what he declared to be the source of his power—his morality. In the course of fifty years, he said, he had committed many blunders, but his bitterest opponent had not succeeded in detecting a stain on his honor or insincerity in his conduct. The Socialist leader declared that the academicians, whose dishonorable articles had betrayed the principles of the cause, were a cancerous growth on the party, and that a severe operation must be performed. The academicians, he continued, must remember that the Social Democratic Party was not like the German Army, commanded by Generals—its leaders were its servants, not its masters.

Mr. Askew, a British delegate, said in an interview that the proposal of the German revisionists to appoint a Social Democratic Vice President of the Reichstag had disgusted the masses, whom the revisionists never understood.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL.

Canadian View Expounded at Length by Attorney General Finlay—First Session for Oral Argument.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The first day of oral arguments on the Alaskan boundary question was taken up by Attorney General Finlay, who partially presented the Canadian view of the controversy. He sought to establish the position of Portland Channel and fix the entrance thereto, interpreting the words "a la hauter de," in the Russo-British correspondence leading to the signature of the treaty of 1825, not as showing that the boundary lay "on the same parallel" as the lower end of Prince of Wales Island, as claimed by the United States, but "off of," as asserted by Canada.

The effect of this would be to fix the line at 54 degrees 45 minutes, as claimed by Canada. Chief Justice Alverstone agreed with Attorney General Finlay. When American counsel have the opportunity to speak they will attempt to show that the Canadians themselves have given various interpretations of the phrase.

When the Boundary Commission reassembled at the Foreign Office in the morning only a few spectators, including the wives of the Commissioners and of counsel, were present. Attorney General Finlay at once began his presentation of the Canadian argument, but it was evident that the Commissioners at first were not deeply interested in his speech. The agents of the Governments, however, sitting on either side of the blue-covered table behind the Commissioners, and counsel occupying the desk in the centre of the chamber, followed the address with the closest attention. While the Attorney General was speaking Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, accompanied by Ambassador Choate, entered the chamber. They were conducted to a small table directly facing the Commissioners.

Mr. Finlay briefly described the historical aspect of the question and took up the treaty under which the commission was appointed, urging the tribunal to confine itself, in considering the questions, to the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and not to depart therefrom. The interest of the Commissioners seemed to grow as he proceeded with his analytical study of the treaty.

Speaking of the location of the line along the coast from the head of Portland Channel as fixed by the treaty, the speaker pointed out how the report of the United States Coast Survey in 1880 showed that the Washington Government had adopted the view that the line should follow the "general trend of the coast," thus supporting the Canadian contention. Senator Turner interrupted the speaker to say that the report referred to the "trend of the general coast," but in reply Mr. Finlay remarked that this was a "subtle distinction," and Chief Justice Alverstone ended the discussion by saying that it made little difference, as it was "merely the direction of the surveyors."

The Attorney General went on at such length that Lord Alverstone reminded him that the tribunal was familiar with the documents in the case and suggested that he simply cite the pages and volumes on which his references were founded. His arguments will be concluded to-morrow.

English Clergyman Now a Catholic.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Rev. Robert Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

Mail Orders Will Receive Immediate Attention.

Saks & Company
HERALD SQUARE.

Paid or Charged Purchases Delivered Free Throughout U. S.

The Sales of Beds, Bedding & Rugs,

Table and Household Linens, Blankets, Comfortables, Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Upholstery and Curtains have been organized for the entire week. Their importance warrants it. The varieties are without stint. The following are but a few of the things which have been subjected to price reductions:

Special for Wednesday.

Brass and Metal Beds.

White Enamel and Brass Beds, 1¼-inch posts, brass laterals, all sizes, best enamel. Value $12.50. At $9.75
Brass Beds, 1½-inch pillars, ball mounts, bow foot, all sizes, best lacquer. Value $24.50. At $18.75
Brass Beds, 1½-inch continuous pillars, T ball mounts, all sizes, best lacquer. Value $30.00. At $22.50
Brass Beds, 2-inch pillars, heavy filling, high head, best lacquer. Value $37.50. At $29.50
Brass Beds, continuous pillars, fancy shape head and foot, ornamental scroll work. Value $42.50. At $35.00

Portieres and Table Covers.

Rep centre, with tapestry border in red; also tapestry Portieres in Oriental designs. Value $5.00 At $2.50
Table Covers, 8-4 size, extra quality tapestry, heavy fringed, in green, red or blue; desirable patterns. Value $3.75. At $2.25

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, Brussels or Renaissance patterns, 3½ yards long, in a variety of designs. Values $2.50 and $3.00 per pair. At $1.95
Irish Point Lace Curtains, full size, 3½ yards long, allover design or plain centre with detached figure. Values $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00 a pair At $3.75
Renaissance, Antique Brussels and Swiss Tambour Lace Curtains in an assortment of patterns. Values $7.50, $8.75 and $9.50. At $5.75

Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

Hamadan, Karabagh, Guendje and Mosul Rugs, sizes 2½x4 to 4½x6. Value $12.50. At $6.75
Daghestan Rugs, all antiques, remarkable in colors, designs and quality. Values $40 to $60. At $32.50
Mosuls, Kazaks and Guendje Rugs, averaging 4x6. Value $20.00. At $11.50
Fine Kazaks, average size 6x8½, mostly antiques. Values up to $74.50. At $37.50
Rare Royal Kazaks of unusual weight, weave and color, carpet sizes, Values up to $108.00. At $69.00
Bigelow's Best Daghestan and Wilton Rugs, 36x63. Value $7.50. At $4.75 36x72. Value $8.75. At $5.75
Best Royal Wilton Rugs, 8-3x10-6. Value $30. At $22.50 9x12. Value $35. At $26.50

Towels.

Heavy Huck Towels, 19x38 inches, red, blue or plain border. Value 12½c. At 10c
Extra Quality Huck Towels, 20x48, colored or plain border. Value 20c. At 15c
Heavy Linen Huck Towels, 20x40, extra quality. Value 25c. At 19c
All Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels, 23x44. Damask pattern. Value 50c. At 35c
Huck Towels, extra quality, dew bleached, fine linen, hemstitched, size 24x42. Value 75c. At 59c
Heavy Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, extra quality. Value 29c. At 21c
Huck Towels, extra fine, dew bleached, Damask patterns, hemstitched, size 24x42. Value $1.00. At 75c

Pattern Cloths and Napkins.

All Linen Scotch Damask.

8-4, Value $2.00. At $1.50 — 8-10, Value $2.50. At $1.85 — 8-12, Value $3.00. At $2.25

All Linen German Silver Damask.

8-4, Value $1.75. At $1.35 — 8-10, Value $2.25. At $1.75 — 8-12, Value $2.75. At $2.15
22-inch Napkins to match. Value $2.00. At $1.50

Extra Fine All Linen Satin Damask.

8-4, Value $2.50. At $1.95 — 8-10, Value $3.25. At $2.45 — 8-12, Value $3.75. At $2.85
20-inch napkins to match. Value $2.50. At $1.95
24-inch napkins to match. Value $3.50. At $2.95

A Sale of Fall Gloves for Women.

Far Below Value.

Both in leathers and fashioning the gloves are of a high grade. They are offered for Wednesday and Thursday at the following very low prices:

Women's One-Pearl Clasp Pique Sewed Lamb Gloves, in tans, modes, grays, red tan or white. Value $1.00. At 79c

Women's Two-Pearl Clasp Pique Sewed Real Kid Gloves, in tans, red tans, browns, grays, modes, black or white. Paris point. Value $1.50. At 95c

Women's One Clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, in Havana or Manila tan with Imperial point. Value $1.25 each. At 95c

As it is in the arts, so in the crafts. Not every effort is productive of a masterpiece. The fashioning of gloves illustrates this forcibly. A man may produce a glove which earns universal favor. He relies upon that one to find a market for his entire product, whether it possess merit or not. We select but the masterpieces of various makers. The glove which represents his best effort—which exhausts his cleverness. That is why we dare warrant our gloves to fit perfectly and give you excellent service.

The Gracia, $1.00. The Patricia, $1.50. The Maxine, $2.00.

A Sale of Fall Waists for Women.

They are good serviceable waists with enough elaboration to make them worthy of general wear. The price concession is made with a hope that the sale will serve to introduce our variety of new and effective models which is quite comprehensive. The fabrics include silk, cloth, albatross, brilliantine and fancy vestings.

Of Peau de Cygne in white, black, light blue, pink or dark blue, with tucked front and sleeves, finished with stole effect and fancy metal buttons. Special at $4.65

Of Flannel in light blue, navy, cream, black, red or gray, front with graduated tucking, full sleeves. Special $1.69

Of Brilliantine in navy, white or black, with new plaited front and gun metal buttons. Special at $2.65

Clearing sale of White Lawn Waists, various styles and effects. Formerly $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00. At 45c

TO CURB MONOPOLIES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Times's Wellington correspondent says that Premier Seddon of New Zealand has introduced a Monopolies Prevention bill, providing penalties for unreasonable trade competition or enhancing unduly the prices of articles of common consumption.

Rumors Rampant in Servia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Times has received from Vienna rumors of Servian conspiracies and counter-conspiracies galore. It is said that an important arrest has been made, and the Servians are said to be much excited, but definite news as to the change in the condition of the country's affairs is not obtainable.

Cotton Growing in Ceylon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Times's Colombo correspondent says that the Ceylon Government's cotton-growing experiment is to cover 150 acres near Anuradhapura, the ancient capital of the country. An American Superintendent will be secured to supervise the Indian laborers.

SAY JAPAN WAS INSULTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—According to The Times's Tokio correspondent, a deputation of politicians from that city visited the Premier and urged upon him the argument that the new Russian demands in Manchuria constituted an insult to Japan, inasmuch as direct negotiations were pending betwen Tokio and St. Petersburg. If the new demands were granted by China, the deputation claimed, it would be an indication that China also was friendly to Russia, and therefore it was necessary to insist on a definite answer to Russia.

The Premier, in replying, said that the Government would take no step which might impair the nation's dignity or the empire's prestige.

RICH MAN LIKES WORKHOUSE.

McGroary, Who Made Fortune in America, Cannot Stand Irish Hotels.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—At the weekly meeting of the Donegal Board of Guardians yesterday a man named McGroary, who said he had returned to Ireland after making a fortune in America, applied for admittance to the workhouse as a paying boarder, on the ground that he had found the hotels in the Northwest of Ireland not to his liking.

The application was granted, and McGroary drove to the workhouse in a carriage and pair. He pays $5.25 per week for his board.

To Fill Catholic Bishoprics Later.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The members of the Congregation of the Propaganda having left Rome on their Autumn vacations, the appointments of a new Archbishop of Milwaukee, to succeed the late Most Rev. Frederic X. Katzer; Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, in place of the Right Rev. Henry Moeller, appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Auxiliary Bishop of New York have been postponed until November.

American Woman Dies in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Miss Morgan, manager of the American Women's Club, died here last night. She had been for many years active in charity work in Berlin, and was a contributor of much pecuniary assistance from her own resources.

Whitaker Wright in Court Again.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Whitaker Wright was rearraigned at the Guildhall Police Court to-day. The evidance was confined to technical details of the stock borrowing transactions carried on by the promoter's companies, and the Secretary of the London and Globe Corporation testified that on the date when the Standard Company's cash balance was only $10,000 the Directors passed a resolution to undertake liabilities of more than $7,500,000.

French Soldiers Slain in Africa.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Sept. 15.—According to an unconfirmed dispatch from Ain Sefra, a small oasis 152 miles from Tlemsen, a French convoy under Major Buchenit, escorted by sharpshooters, was attacked recently in the vicinity of Beniabbes, and Buchenit and thirteen men were killed.

$62½ Round Trip To California

From Chicago, October 8 to 17. Tickets good on The Overland Limited of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line

Two other fast trains Chicago to San Francisco every day via this route. Daily train to Denver. A handsome book on "Colorado-California" sent for six cents' postage.

W. S. HOWELL, 381 Broadway, New York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 15.—The department store of Wolf & Marx was burned to-day, entailing a loss of over $200,000. Schois's roof garden was also destroyed. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Two buildings containing the carpet establisment of Robert L. Moore were destroyed by fire today. The loss is $8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The general store of W. E. Ganshaw, in which the Post Office was located; Maccabee Hall, and the Gentleman's Club at Elba, were destroyed by fire early to-day. Loss, $12,000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—A fire to-day destroyed the buildings, plant, and stock of the Rasin Monumental Fertilizer Company, at Fairfield, Anne Arundel County. The loss is estimated at $500,000. The plant was insured for $352,000 and the stock for $27,000. Fifteen buildings, scattered over twenty acres of land, were consumed. Two hundred and fifty men were thrown out of work by the fire.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn., Sept. 15.—A fire which broke out in this city to-day resulted in the loss of six large business buildings, rendering twenty families homeless, and entailed a property loss of $75,000, on which there was $16,000 insurance. The heaviest losses are: Dunmond Cycle Company, $15,000, insurance $2,500; I. Gerson, $13,000, insurance $4,300; Lewis Mambuca, $7,000, insurance $2,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:40 A. M.—816 Second Avenue; Henry Peters; no damage.
2:40 A. M.—Boston Road, near Pelham Avenue; Jacob Rader; damage, $100.
3 A. M.—385 Third Avenue; Christine Conboy; damage $15.
3 A. M.—71 Murray Street; M. Simon; damage slight.
3:25 A. M.—824 Washington Street; John Taving; damage, $100.
4:48 A. M.—312 Third Avenue; Patrick Askin; damage, $15.
7:15 A. M.—1,033 Madison Avenue; Louis Bernstein; no damage.
1:20 P. M.—380 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; F. London; damage trifling.
2:15 P. M.—West End Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street; unknown; damage trifling.
3 P. M.—124 Ridge Street; Annie Gaffinger; unknown; damage, $75.
3:10 P. M.—196 Amsterdam Avenue; H. Schwartz; no damage.
5 P. M.—38 Chambers Street; Trenas Brothers and others; damage, $6,000.
5:40 P. M.—294 Lexington Avenue; Frederick W. Martin; no damage.
5:50 P. M.—154 Forsyth Street; Jacob Hersberg; damage trifling.
7:35 P. M.—464 Washington Street; unknown; no damage.
8:05 P. M.—24 Ridge Street; Louis Rosenberg; damage trifling.
9:15 P. M.—Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue; Delmonico's; damage, $300.

The **Coward** Good Sense **Shoe**
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Even the very best leather and work combined wont turn out the best Shoe — unless there's brains behind.

There's a set plan of scientific construction back of the "Coward" Shoe. Thirty years of experimenting have developed that success of "fit" for which it is so justly famed.

The "Coward" and none other for perfect fit.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
262-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N. Y.
Mail Orders Filled.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Gas Logs, Gas Fires, Gas Stoves
CONNECTIONS MADE BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.
Wm. M. Crane Co.,
1131-1133 Broadway
Cor. 26th Street.

PAID MONEY TO MACHEN

McGiehan Says It Was Intended for Another Person.

Royalties on Package Box Sales That Postal Official Was Asked to Transmit to an Inventor's Wife.

Isaac B. McGiehan, the President of the Columbia Supply Company, who with George H. Huntington, Treasurer of the company, is under indictment by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, charged with conspiracy with August W. Machen to defraud the Government, made a statement yesterday. The fraud charged was in the sale of the familiar large metal boxes placed upon the streets for the reception of papers and packages intended for the post. Mr. McGiehan explained at length the history of these post boxes and how it came about that Mr. Machen once upon a time received 50 cents for each of them.

The Columbia Supply Company, he said, secured the contract to furnish package boxes through a competitive bid during the administration of Postmaster General Wanamaker. The box then used sat close to the ground, and on this account the Washington officials received many complaints, particularly during the Winter.

At this juncture a Mr. Lozier, whose initials Mr. McGiehan could not remember, a resident of Cleveland, called at the office of the Columbia Supply Company, then in Cleveland, and exhibited a model of a new package box that stood higher. Mr. Lozier informed Mr. McGiehan that he intended offering his device to the Government. Thereupon the Columbia Supply Company secured the right to use Mr. Lozier's improvement upon the payment of 50 cents for each box. The improvement of Mr. Lozier, as described by McGiehan, seemed to be simply that the box was constructed with higher legs. The Lozier device had not been patented, he said.

When the original bid was put in and when the Columbia Supply Company began to furnish goods to the postal department Mr. Machen was not an official of that department. The fifty cents a box royalty was then paid to Mr. Lozier. About two years after the expiration of the original contract, however, and some time after the Columbia Company began furnishing the boxes with the Lozier improvement, the Cleveland inventor called upon McGiehan, and, stating he was about to go to Europe for a couple of years, requested the company to pay his royalties to Mr. Machen, who, Lozier explained, was interested with him in outside matters, and who would send the money to his wife. During the continuance of the Lozier contract the royalty was paid as requested, but that was all the connection McGiehan's company ever had with Mr. Machen. After the Lozier contract ended the Columbia Company furnished a box of its own and without the Lozier device.

Mr. McGiehan added that he had explained carefully in the form of an affidavit to the Post Office Inspectors his relations with Mr. Machen. This affidavit, he understood, was submitted to the Federal Grand Jury in Washington when his case was before that body. But Mr. McGiehan went on to say that he felt sure certain parts of the statement were not read to the Grand Jury, else the indictments against himself and Mr. Huntington would not, in his judgment, have been returned.

Both Mr. McGiehan and Mr. Huntington, with their counsel, ex-District Attorney Ridgway, were present yesterday at the examination of George W. Beavers, also under indictment on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. Upon request of counsel to United States Commissioner Hitchcock the time for the formal arraignment of McGiehan and Huntington was postponed until the 28th.

BEAVERS CASE EXAMINATION.

Accused ex-Postal Official's Counsel Contends That the Indictment Is Defective.

A wordy lawyers' wrangle and a postponement till the 18th inst. is the summary of yesterday's opening of the preliminary examination of George W. Beavers, the former head of the salary and allowance division of the General Post Office Department. Beavers is under indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of Brooklyn, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government through complicity with the Brandt-Dent Manufacturing Company of Watertown, Wis.

The examination was held before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in Room 70 of the Post Office Building. The defendant was present with his counsel, Messrs. Morgan and Seabury and Max Steuer, who did the talking. On the Government side were United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, who took little active part, and Assistant District Attorney Wise, who has had charge of the prosecution from the beginning.

The indictment was returned on July 22 last, alleging that a crime had been committed on July 23, 1900. With the present indictment found faulty and quashed, it is doubtful if a new indictment could be returned. Beavers's friends say the Statute of Limitations would then apply, the three years' limit having expired on July 26.

Mr. Steuer moved to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that the facts alleged in the complaint were insufficient, and that no proof had been presented to the Commissioner's consideration in support of the indictment and complaint, as required by law. Mr. Wise contended that the certified copy of the indictment was sufficient proof and evidence. Then Mr. Steuer said the indictment as drawn by United States District Attorney Goings of Brooklyn was faulty and would not hold water because three separate charges were included in it. Mr. Steuer quoted statutes and argued at length.

Gen. Burnett contended that only one charge was intended or made in the indictment. Commissioner Hitchcock was not ready to decide the question of the validity of the indictment. He did hold, however, that the certified copy of the indictment was sufficient and receivable on proof, and so admitted it.

Among the spectators in the courtroom was ex-Commissioner Driggs of Brooklyn, who was indicted along with Beavers.

HOLDS WORTMAN GUILTY.

Secretary Moody Considers Ensign Responsible for Deaths of Nine Men on Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — Secretary Moody has disapproved the findings in the case of Ensign Ward K. Wortman, United States Navy, who was tried by court-martial and acquitted of the charge of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. The Secretary has had the findings under consideration since last March.

Wortman, on Jan. 16 last, off San Juan, was in charge of the third gun division on the Massachusetts, including the two eight-inch guns in the after turret, when one of them during target practice exploded, injuring nine enlisted men, all of whom afterward died.

The court of inquiry found Wortman guilty of error of judgment in giving an order to open the breech of the gun for the purpose of returning to electrical firing while the gun was loaded and the lanyard was led out and hooked to the trigger. The court recommended that no further proceedings be had in the matter. The Secretary, however, ordered a court-martial on the basis of the finding. Wortman was acquitted by this court.

Secretary Moody differs from the court's finding that there was insufficient evidence to prove that the lanyard was led out and hooked when the order to open the breech was given. In his review the Secretary says:

"After a careful review of all the evidence I am of the opinion that the accused failed to exercise the care which was required of him; that in giving the order to open the breech of the gun under the circumstances which the evidence proves, he was negligent; that the death of nine enlisted men resulted from his negligence, and that in what he did and failed to do in the premises he was guilty of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty.

"Officers in the naval service are selected with great care, they are trained and educated by the Nation, and required to meet a standard of excellence which is beyond the reach of the average man. Much is expected of them, and rarely the expectation is not often disappointed. They are placed in charge of complicated mechanism; they deal with the most dangerous forces known to mankind; they command men whose duty it is to obey without question. Ensign Wortman failed to exercise the care and skill and foresight which the United States has the right to expect from one who holds its commission as an officer of the navy."

The action of the Secretary does not affect the court's finding.

BROUGHT 974 IN HER CABINS.

New Passenger Record of the Kaiser Wilhelm II.—Bad Weather on Voyage.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived in this port yesterday, made a new record for cabin passengers, of which, according to the list, there were 974 on board. Every stateroom was filled, and some of the officers gave up their cabins to persons who could not get other accommodations. The voyage was comparatively slow, the vessel having had stormy and foggy weather all the way over, landing her here about half a day late.

There were 3,500 pieces of baggage, which had to be examined by the customs inspectors, and which required 120 men, a greater number than has ever been used on the baggage of any one steamship before. There was some delay in passing the baggage owing to its being scattered in various parts of the ship, but everything was cleared up in four hours, which the officers say is very good time.

Among the passengers was J. B. Greenhut. He has been in Russia, where he studied the conditions at Kishineff. What he saw and learned while there led him to write a letter, which he will send to Secretary Hay, in the hope of bringing about reforms.

Other passengers were Thomas Acheis, Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Carl Fisher, Prof. Celesto Fasta, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, John A. McKim, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Dr. and Mrs. George Quinby, and John G. Watmough.

PENNSYLVANIA RED MEN PAY UP.

Great Council of the Order Settles Orphan Fund Dispute.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men to-day decided adversely to Pennsylvania in the question raised by the tribes in that State relative to the 5 cents per capita tax per year for the Orphans' Fund.

A year ago the Great Council, which met at Norfolk, Va., passed a law establishing an Orphans' Guardian Fund, and levying a per capita tax of 5 cents per member each year to sustain it. Pennsylvania placed itself on record at the time as being against a general fund contributed by the entire order.

As soon as the case was finally passed upon to-day, Pennsylvania paid up, and her representatives who had been barred took their seats.

A resolution recommending that the Great Council take into consideration the formation of an insurance branch was referred to a committee for a report.

Paterson Merchants Helped But Little.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Business Men's Association Celebration Committee held a meeting last night to find out how it stood in regard to the expenses and receipts of the carnival of last week. The signs are that the association will come out a trifle ahead. A little more than $10,000 was realised from the percentages from the shows on Colt's Hill and the subscriptions of merchants. Members of the committee said that the merchants had generally failed to contribute, and the committee for the most part had to look to the various shows for ready money.

Mysteriously Killed in a Bedroom.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—Lawrence F. Adams, twenty-one years old, was shot and killed this afternoon by William H. Reed, aged twenty-eight, a clerk in the Atlantic City Post Office, at their home at 29 South Vermont Avenue. The shooting took place in Adams's room on the third floor of the house. Reed was arrested. He says the shooting was accidental. The police say, however, that they have been informed that the men quarreled before the shooting.

Found Dead on His Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Sept. 15.—William C. Corby, thirty-five years of age, an architect with offices at 1,127 Broadway, New York, was found dead on the lawn of his residence in West Millburn last night. Heart disease had caused his death. The young man, a son of the late David Corby, retired to his room about 10 o'clock last night, and this morning his sister looking out of her window saw him lying face downward on the lawn. She found the body cold when she reached it.

Frank Thompson Estate Case Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The efforts of about thirty claimants to the estate of Frank Thompson, the Ballston lawyer who left a fortune of $1,500,000, have been checked by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which affirms the order of Surrogate Lester refusing to allow Judge James Lee Scott and other would-be heirs to come into the proceedings for an accounting. All the Appellate Justices concurred in the decision, which was handed down to-day.

Pieces of Gold Chalice Found on Them.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15.—Edward and Michael Sullivan of Boston and John Nichols of Providence, R. I., were arrested to-day as suspicious characters, and on them were found pieces of a solid gold communion chalice, which was asserted by one of the three to have been stolen from a Catholic Church at Port Chester, N. Y.

Sir Thomas Lipton Still Indisposed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Shortly after his arrival here this morning Sir Thomas Lipton was taken ill with indigestion at his apartments at the Auditorium Annex, and it was found necessary to declare off all plans for entertaining the Baronet to-day. The indisposition is not serious, and it is expected that to-day's rest will restore Sir Thomas to his usual good health.

Lamar Trial Indefinitely Postponed.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 15.—The trial of David M. Lamar, which was set down for Thursday next, has been postponed, and no new date was set for the trial. This action was taken this morning. Lamar was indicted on Aug. 31 for an alleged assault on his former coachman, James McMahon, at Long Branch on July 9 last.

Riverhead Fair Opens.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 15.—The annual Fall exhibition of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society began to-day on the old Fair Grounds at this place with a large attendance. There is a good display of fruits, vegetables, ladies' handiwork, works of art, and exhibits by school children in the main exhibition hall. In other departments are the horses, cattle, poultry and swine. The fair will be continued until Friday evening.

Boy Killed by Initiation Ceremony.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Sept. 15.—Ralph McBride, aged seventeen, died to-day as the result of an ordeal incident to initiation into a high school secret society last Spring. The Grand Jury has returned indictments against nine students in connection with the affair.

Suffolk County Jail Water Impure.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 15.—The State Board of Health, after the analysis of a sample, has condemned the water from a driven well at the county jail as unfit for any use, and forbids the county to make use of it. The water was analyzed at the suggestion of Dr. Swinner, Supervisor of Southold town, that before the County of Suffolk expended $1,500 or more for an independent water supply it might be well to have the water on the premises tested, and see if it was any improvement over the village water.

Made Insane by Wife's Illness.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Upon being told by physicians at Saranac Lake that his wife was suffering with consumption and could not recover, George Lalone, a prosperous young farmer of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, became violently insane. He will be committed to the State Hospital at Ogdensburg.

SLEUTH UNDER CHARGES

Painful Discovery in Indian Land Investigation.

Agent Assigned to Help Run Down Frauds Is Under Suspicion—Now It Is Denied He Was Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is said at the Interior Department that there will be no delay in beginning the investigation of the Indian Territory frauds, and that Charles J. Bonaparte will take up the work early next week. There are some preliminaries, however, that may occasion delay.

One is the discovery that Inspector Frank Churchill, who had been designated to assist Mr. Bonaparte, is himself under charges. Yesterday Churchill's selection was authoritatively announced. To-day it was denied at the department that he ever was assigned to help Mr. Bonaparte. It was said that Mr. Hitchcock had declared that Mr. Bonaparte should be absolutely free to select his assistants, and he might have the assistance of department officials or he might go outside for his lieutenants.

This is another case showing how fully Secretary Hitchcock kept himself uninformed in regard to the matter of charges against department officials. Mr. Churchill as Inspector had charge of the sale of lots at a town named Sulphur in the Chickasaw Nation. The place is expected to have a future before it, by reason of the location there of valuable sulphur springs. In conducting the sale it is charged that Churchill had a number of good lots bought in for his own account.

The matter has been before the department, but without action upon it in any way so far as the public has been permitted to know. That the best man that could be found in the country to investigate the gigantic and intricate frauds that have been going on under the passive policy of administration in the Interior Department should be provided with an assistant who is himself under charges, and must first be investigated before the public can have any confidence in the results of the investigation, is being criticised as one of the unfortunate consequences of having official misdoing investigated by the department in which it occurs.

It was said at the department to-day that Secretary Hitchcock has great confidence in Mr. Churchill, and that next to Inspector Wright, who is under charges for being in a company engaged in stealing Indian lands, he regards Churchill as perhaps the best Inspector in the service. In connection with the statements made about Churchill it was mentioned that he was the man who began the investigation a year ago which Mr. Bonaparte is now going to make.

Churchill entered the Government service as a Revenue Collector for Indian Territory, and while in that position became intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Indians and the manner of their administration. His information became so extensive that when Congress appropriated $5,000 for the purpose of obtaining a special report on the methods to be pursued for raising a school fund for the Indians Mr. Churchill was selected to prepare this report.

His work was so well done that the report is regarded by the department officials as one of the best authorities on Indian affairs extant. Mr. Churchill was made a special agent of the Interior Department, and later an Indian Inspector.

His work is not confined to Indian Territory, nor does he do duty there ordinarily. However, he was selected by Secretary Hitchcock to accompany him on his trip to the West last Spring, and was left there by the Secretary to investigate the scandals that had been unearthed.

It is said at the Interior Department that Mr. Churchill gathered evidence and presented the charges made by Agent Brosius of the Indian Rights Association at the time of the Secretary's visit to Indian Territory in May. He has been in Indian Territory ever since, and is one of five Inspectors who have been sent to Indian Territory by Secretary Hitchcock to gather data relative to the Indian land scandals.

It is said that Inspector F. F. O'Fallon has been selected as the additional assistant to work under Mr. Bonaparte. The investigation will have its headquarters at Muscogee, and it is regarded as unlikely that Mr. Bonaparte will for several months, if at all, be able to take any active or prominent part in the conduct of the Post Office cases.

Mr. Bonaparte's presence in the Indian Territory is required from the nature of the transactions that are to be overhauled and sifted. It is wholly improbable that any thorough investigation can be completed in less than six months.

Inspector O'Fallon has been in the Indian Service only a few months. He was a member of the last Missouri State Senate. Practically nothing is known here of his fitness for the work of the investigation. There is sharp criticism here of the selection of Churchill, who has been mixed up in Indian Territory affairs, and of O'Fallon, who is not an experienced man and comes from Secretary Hitchcock's State and from a section that is filled with business men and interests that are tangled up with the scandals in the Territory.

It has been suggested that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has been so successful in running down bribe-takers and bribe-givers with his force of detectives that it would be wise, now that the Post Office investigation is nearing an end, to detail two or three of his best men for service on the Indian Territory scandals. The work is in many respects akin to much that has been done in the Post Office Department.

It is also said that Mr. Bonaparte will have the assistance of department officials or he might go outside for his lieutenants.

It is also said that Mr. Bonaparte will have the assistance of department officials or he might go outside for his lieutenants.

Dr. Grinnell has had a lifelong experience with Indians, and lived for a time with the Blackfeet in Montana. He was sent to the Indian Territory a year ago by the President, and two years ago was chosen by Mr. Roosevelt to investigate the attempt to rob the Standing Rock Sioux of their lands. In that case he prevented the leasing of 400,000 acres of their reservation and saved the homes of the Indians from being overrun by cowboys and cattle.

There is a split which exists in the department and the Indian Office over the prospect of the investigation.

It is a branch of the public service that has been under perennial suspicion. Millions of dollars are handled in Indian affairs and millions of value in Indian lands are passed upon.

There is no telling where the investigation will lead or stop. The field is a wide one, and what Mr. Bonaparte discovers may lead to further investigation by Congress in other fields than the Indian Territory.

He will be in Washington on Thursday and will then call at the department and be put in possession of all the information the department has so far obtained.

FEW CARS FOR KANSAS WHEAT.

Twenty-five Million Bushels Exposed to Rain for Lack of Transportation Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 15.—Twenty-five million bushels of wheat are piled on the ground in Kansas, and the railroads are unable to secure enough cars to move the great crop. An appeal for cars came from Larned to-day, where one hundred thousand bushels of wheat are piled on the ground.

The elevators are overflowing, and the only thing that can be done is to pile the wheat on the ground. Heavy rains have soaked the wheat thus left exposed to a depth of over six inches.

LIEUT. EGE CASHIERED.

Refused to Sustain His Charge That Sea Girt Camp Meat Was Tainted.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—Fred Ege, First Lieutenant of Company B, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, and living at Jersey City, was to-day cashiered because of his charge that tainted meat was supplied to the company at Sea Girt last Summer.

When Ege gave publicity to his statement he was summoned before the commission on Aug. 18, but refused to appear.

This cashiering of an officer is the first in thirty years.

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YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

The Disease Has Made Its Appearance Just Across the River from Laredo, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15.—State Health Officer George R. Taber was to-day advised by Dr. Hamilton, State Quarantine officer at Laredo, that yellow fever had made its appearance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, which is situated just across the river from Laredo, Texas.

In his message to Dr. Taber Dr. Hamilton reported that a death occurred at Nuevo Laredo this morning, and that the symptoms indicated that the disease was yellow fever. An autopsy was conducted on the body by Dr. Hamilton and other physicians, and the diagnosis that death was due to yellow fever was confirmed. Dr. Hamilton immediately established a rigid quarantine against Nuevo Laredo, and his action was confirmed by Dr. Taber.

Grave fears are expressed that the disease will spread to the Texas side of the river, as the two towns are situated so close together. Dr. Taber was to-day advised by one of the Texas health representatives in Mexico that many persons who are fleeing from Linares and other yellow fever-infected places in that country are making their way to the Texas border without interruption, by first going to Tampico, and thence over the Mexican Central Railroad to San Luis Potosi, where they take the train direct for Laredo or other border points.

A quarantine will be established against San Luis Potosi by the State of Texas unless a quarantine is established by the Mexican authorities at that place against those who come from the fever district.

TOBACCO APPEAL HEARD.

Universal Company's Books Will Not Be Opened Till Chancellor Magie Decides on Monday Next.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—Chancellor Magie announced to-day that he will decide on Monday the appeal from the order for an examination of the books of the Universal Tobacco Company, made by Vice Chancellor Pitney last week, in the suit brought by E. A. McAlpin to depose the Butlers from the management of the concern.

Bourke Cockran and W. H. Peckham of New York, ex-Justice Gilbert Collins of Jersey City, and Attorney General Robert H. McCarter were among the counsel who appeared before Chancellor Magie to argue the motion for a stay. Incidentally there was a general ventilation of the affairs of the company and of the recent threat of the Vice Chancellor to commit counsel to jail for contempt of court. In the opening argument Mr. McCarter declared the demand to be only a ruse on the part of the complainants to secure the books for the purpose of ascertaining details of the corporation's business methods.

Replying to Mr. McCarter, ex-Justice Collins said the books would disprove the assertion of the Butlers that they are heavy creditors of the company and that they would also expose the fraudulent practices and general mismanagement of the concern. The argument in favor of the motion was closed by Mr. Peckham, who declared the complainants should go for redress to a court of law instead of a court of equity.

It was agreed between counsel that, pending the Chancellor's decision, Frank F. McDermott of Jersey City, whom the Vice Chancellor named to examine the books, will not look into them.

CHICAGO MAN'S SUICIDE.

Donald C. Watters Had Come to New York in the Hope of Making His Fortune in Wall Street.

Donald C. Watters killed himself yesterday morning on the nineteenth floor of the Century Building, 74 Broadway. Watters was about thirty years old, of fine appearance, but was rather poorly dressed. His father is said to be a wealthy man of Chicago, from which city the young man came recently in the hope of making a fortune on Wall Street.

Early yesterday morning he went to the Bancroft House, 15 East Twenty-first Street, where he registered and took a fifty-cent room, the cheapest in the hotel. The clerk says that he was perfectly sober, but seemed to be in trouble, though he smiled in saying good night. He got up early and took a car down town. The next thing heard of him was when his body was found in a lavatory on the top floor of the Broadway building. He had shot himself through the head with a cheap revolver. His uncle, A. M. Pope, has an office on the same floor of the building.

The police of the Old Slip Station and Coroner Jackson were notified. In the pockets of the dead man were found a clipping of an article from a New York paper, headed "The Pope Mystery of Mrs. Potter's Suicide," and a card of the hotel at which he was stopping. He wore a seal ring bearing the word "Spero," or, translated, "I hope." The body was identified by Mr. Pope and was sent to an undertaking establishment. The young man's father is in Europe, and an uncle is coming on from Chicago to take charge of the body. There is a third uncle living in New York—A. L. Watters of 277 Broadway.

INSISTED ON BEING LOCKED UP.

Man Informed Policeman That a Warrant Was Out for Him, and His Statement Proved True.

At Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue last night stood Patrolman Hessian of the West Thirtieth Street Station, swinging his club. Approached a man.

"Beg pardon," observed the man, "but will you kindly arrest me? You would do me the greatest of favors if you took me to the station house and there ensconced me in a cell."

"Guess you're daffy," observed Hessian.

"No, Sir, I am neither mentally deranged nor speaking in jest, and if you will go to Everhard's café, at 224 West Twenty-eighth Street, you will find that my remarks are true."

Hessian started for the café with the man, who explained that he was John J. Iris, twenty-nine years old, an insurance agent of 114 West Nineteenth Street, and that Thomas Tangerman, manager at Everhard's, had sworn out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of having passed a bad check for $10, drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank. Iris said that he had had an account at the bank, and didn't know it was overdrawn. Meanwhile Hessian and Iris had reached Everhard's.

"I have reason to believe that there is a warrant out for me," said Iris to Tangerman.

"You are quite right, but it is not necessary that you should be arrested to-night," Tangerman replied.

"I insist upon being arrested to-night," Iris told him.

"My dear Sir, there is no hurry in the matter, and I want to consult my lawyers before having you arrested," returned Tangerman, politely.

"Say, it's up to youse fellers ter do su'thin'. Either put up or shut up," interrupted Hessian.

Accordingly, the trio went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Iris was locked up for the night in accordance with his wish.

DISGRACED CHINESE A SUICIDE.

Secretary to San Francisco Consul General, Having Been Arrested, Kills Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Tom King Yung, a high official in Court circles at Peking, Military Attaché of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and Secretary to Jung Dow Jin, the Acting Consul General at San Francisco, has committed suicide by asphyxiation at the Chinese Consulate.

Yung was arrested on a charge of misdemeanor on Friday morning last, and this disgrace led him to take his life. He left a letter for the Acting Consul General containing a statement to this effect. He came here about four months ago from China with the Chinese Minister. He leaves a wife and two sons, residing in China.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

GARDNER, Mass., Sept. 15.—A big rock on the main track of the Fitchburg Railroad was discovered before the first express of the day ran through, thus preventing a wreck, and the police are trying to get track of the men who tried to do the train wrecking. The rock was rolled upon the track just beyond a curve, where trains travel very fast down a grade.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The special feature of interest to-night is the continuance of the cool wave over the central and northern portions of the slope and plateau regions and its extension into the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperatures over the districts range generally from 12 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average. At Cheyenne Tuesday morning the minimum temperature was 30 degrees, 3 degrees below the previous low record for the same season of the year. The temperatures, however, are rising slowly in the Northwest and extreme Central West.

The Southern storm has steadily diminished in intensity while moving northward, and exists to-night as a very moderate disturbance over Eastern Alabama. It, however, caused very heavy rain falls over Georgia, which are still in progress to-night over the eastern portion. There were also rains over the remainder of the South Atlantic States, the slope region, the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region, elsewhere throughout the country the weather was generally fair.

There will be showers to-morrow in the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, the West Gulf States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the lake region, continuing Thursday in the lower lake region. There will be showers to-morrow night or Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and on Thursday in the West Gulf States, except interior Texas. It will be cooler to-morrow in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the interior of the West Gulf States, and warmer in the extreme Northwest and Central West. It will be cooler Thursday in the Atlantic States east of the lake region, and warmer west of the Mississippi River.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable; on the South Atlantic Coast, brisk north over the north portion, and fresh to brisk south to west over south portion; on the East Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk north; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh south, shifting to north; and on the great lakes, fresh and variable, becoming northwest to north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast from New Haven to Boston.

Frost warnings have been issued for Montana, the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, the western portions of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, Northwestern Illinois, Northern and Western Colorado, Northern Utah, the Texas Panhandle, Idaho, and extreme east portions of Oregon and Washington. Warnings have also been issued for a moderate flood in the Connecticut River.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and cooler by night or Thursday; fresh south winds, shifting to west; variable Thursday.

District of Columbia and Maryland—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and cooler by night or Thursday; variable winds.

Virginia—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and cooler by night or Thursday; diminishing north winds on the coast.

North Carolina—Showers Wednesday, cooler in west central portion; Thursday, fair, cooler in east portion; diminishing north winds on the coast.

South Carolina, showers Wednesday; Thursday fair; cooler; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

North Dakota, partly cloudy Wednesday, warmer in extreme west portion; Thursday fair, warmer.

South Dakota, fair, warmer Wednesday and Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and cooler by night or Thursday; fresh winds, shifting to west and north.

Minnesota, partly cloudy Wednesday, showers in northeast portion; warmer in west portion; Thursday fair, warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia, partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and cooler in west portion, and at night in east portion; Thursday partly cloudy and cooler; showers in east portion.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers and cooler Wednesday and probably Thursday; fresh south winds, shifting to west.

New Jersey, Eastern New York, and Delaware, partly cloudy Wednesday; showers and cooler by night or Thursday; variable winds, becoming north and possibly brisk.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; variable winds, becoming north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer at the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	66	71	72
6 A. M.	66	69	72
9 A. M.	66	71	76
12 M.	68	80	80
3 P. M.	68	76	80
6 P. M.	68	74	78
9 P. M.	68	71	76
12 P. M.	66	71	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 269 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1902	66
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The thermometer yesterday registered 66 degrees at 3 A. M. and at 3 P. M. registered 76 degrees. The maximum temperature was 67 degrees at 9:58 P. M. The minimum temperature was 60 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 3 A. M. was 96 per cent. and at 3 P. M. 60 per cent.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Victor Lawson, Chicago; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; John R. McLean, Washington.

HOLLAND—H. Brettainer, Milano, Italy; John Hibbard, Sheffield, England.

CAMBRIDGE—Richard Harding Davis, Marion, Mass.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. C. R. Lloyd, United States Army; James D. Fleming, Brussels; Enrique Hebert, Havana.

GRAND—Capt. H. L. Pettus, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—E. D. Leavitt, Michigan; H. M. Whitney, Boston; S. Y. Osborn, Paris; Sir William Van Horne, Montreal.

WESTMINSTER—Eduardo Saurias, Peru, South America.

NETHERLAND—M. Toelle, Barmen.

MURRAY HILL—Constantin De Bonn, Anvers, Belgium.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Mendez Capote, Havana; Luis Valdez, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. D. Miller, domestics; J. H. Furnell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Finnegan, laces, 3 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kline, Engelhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, leather goods; 37 White Street.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. Blake, notions; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. B. Hay, notions; 37 White Street.

West, Reeves & Co., Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss F. P. Late, ribbons; Miss L. Moulton, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan, Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; F. M. Rich, trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss A. Cook, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Fourgueron, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourgueron, carpets, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. C. Wharton, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. M. Mitchell, furnishing goods; T. G. Thomas, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. R. Sachs, shoes; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Mitchell-Moody-Gurton Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss D. Mitchell, milliner; 693 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stumberg, A. & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. Lawson, milliner; 687 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Briggs, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, notions; H. R. Dalton, dry goods; 464 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mears & Hazen, Scranton, Penn.; J. R. Mears, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; W. Coleman, housefurnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; Hotel Earlington.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Gerber, silks and laces; 8 Stock; hats, 631 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. Kline, housefurnishing goods; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery, 36 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. M. Kivlan, laces and gloves, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, ribbons; F. Sherman, domestics; notions, and jewelry, 238 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnett, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Harbeck, notions and laces, 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Paul, H. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Ferris, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Hall, silks; 112 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; M. E. Grant, white goods, laces, hosiery, and furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. F. Bell, dry goods; H

STRUCTURAL IRON CRISIS

Manufacturers' Association Prepared for Emergencies.

Parks to Conduct His Own Boom for President at Workers' Convention—The Revolt in His Union.

The Executive Committee of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Manufacturers and Erectors met last evening in the St. James Building, 1,128 Broadway, to consider the present situation in the structural iron trade. This association, through its local committee, made the agreement last May with the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, controlled by Samuel J. Parks, which Parks violated by ordering strikes. The meeting was a secret one and no one would give any details as to what was done. C. E. Cheney, Secretary of the Iron League, who acted as spokesman, said to the reporters:

"All that can be said is that preparations have been made for any emergency which may occur, not only here, but all over the country. You can draw your own conclusions."

The friends of Parks were jubilant yesterday over the result of his trial for assault, in which he escaped with a fine. This leaves him free to attend the convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which begins in Kansas City next Monday, unless his bondsmen in the extortion cases become uneasy and surrender him in the meantime. Parks will conduct his own boom for International President. When seen yesterday, he said:

"I'll attend the convention, and you bet I'll come out on top. I'm talking very little now, but in the end people will see that if they thought they had downed little Sam Parks, they made a great mistake."

Much depends on the mass meeting called for to-night at Tentonia Hall of men in the union who, headed by President Robert E. Neidig, are opposed to the methods of Parks. If it is large enough to be an overwhelming protest against these methods it will greatly lessen Parks's chances of being elected International President. The International Association can only give a charter to one local in one city, and it was an open secret that the Neidig forces intend to combine forces with the Housesmiths' Union of New York and unite with it under one charter. The new Housesmiths' Union of New York expects to receive a charter from President Buchanan before the convention begins, according to Secretary McGuire. This will make the suspended Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union non-union.

INDIANS GO ON STRIKE.

Insist That All or None of the Warners Ranch Tribe Be Employed on Irrigation Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A strike of the Warner's Ranch Indians in California for the employment of their tribe as a unit on irrigation work, ordered by the Government for their sole benefit, has been reported to the Interior Department by George Butler, Irrigation Superintendent. Mr. Butler was ordered to the Pala Ranch, whence the Warner's Ranch Indians recently were transferred after years of trouble, to develop a water supply and dig irrigation ditches for the benefit of the Indians.

He employed eight of them at $1.25 a day on Aug. 31, promising to employ all whenever extension of the work warranted it, but the Indians refused to go to work, deciding at a council meeting that all or none of their number should be employed. Mr. Butler's report arraigns the tribe as "dissatisfied, unruly, and unsettled," says they attempt to dictate the policy of the reservation and terms of labor, and refuse to affiliate with the other Indians except at fiestas.

At a recent fiesta, he says, forty places where drinks were sold were counted, and the report adds: "It is said a Deputy Marshal was running a game wide open." The report questions the advisability of employing the Indians on the irrigation work under the circumstances.

VANDERBILT DEFEATS UNION.

Strikers at His Newport Home Give Up the Struggle and Go Back to Work.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt having declined to concede a point to the union men who struck at his Sumner home recently, they have abandoned the contest.

The trouble was caused by Mr. Vanderbilt engaging a number of non-union painters, and when he declined to discharge these men the members of the unions, including pipe fitters and carpenters, threw their tools down.

The union officials made an attempt to have a conference with Mr. Vanderbilt, but he declined to enter into a controversy.

The non-union painters are still at work, and seeing little prospect of a successful contest against them, the strikers decided to go back.

UNION LABOR CONTRACTS VOID.

That at Least Is the Opinion of the City Counsel of Orange, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.—City Counsel Thomas A. Davis of Orange, at the meeting of the Orange Common Council last night, rendered a written opinion covering a point which will probably be important to labor unions.

Mr. Davis had been asked by the Aldermen at a recent meeting to advise them of the legality or illegality of letting contracts only to firms employing union labor. Mr. Davis's opinion was to the effect that to let contracts under such agreements would be to render them void.

The opinion was asked because the labor unions had complained that non-union men were employed on sewer work on the city streets. The trades unionists wanted that stopped.

Stamford Strike Practically Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—The strike which has paralyzed building operations here during the Summer seems to have died a natural death. Practically all the trades unions affected have come to an agreement with the bosses and have returned to work. It was said this afternoon by a member of the Master Builders' Association that the painters alone have not made any overtures for settlement.

PARKS FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Walking Delegate Pays $50—Says He Is Just Waking Up, and Is Not "Down and Out."

Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, yesterday was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions to pay a fine of $50 or be committed for fifteen days in the city prison for having assaulted Walking Delegate Patrick O'Neill of the Plasterers' Union. The fine was paid.

Parks appeared in court in the forenoon accompanied by his counsel, but the case was postponed until the afternoon in order that Justice Olmstead, who had heard the testimony, might be present. When the labor leader appeared in the corridors of the Court House he was accompanied by three lawyers and several of his followers. He appeared to be in better spirits than for some time past. "I'm a long way from being down and out," he said. "I'm just about waking up. I've been asleep for a long time. Now I'm going to wake up."

When the case was called Justice Mayer announced that Justice Holbrook, the third member of the court, who had heard the testimony in the case, was absent on account of illness, and offered to adjourn, but the defendant's counsel had no objections to sentence being pronounced. Mr. Kisselburgh, for the defense, made a strong plea for clemency in the case of his client, saying that Parks was not a "bulldozer," as some newspaper had endeavored to make him out.

When the Assistant District Attorney was asked if he had anything to say he merely served notice that the last indictment found against the defendant for extortion, namely, the Tiffany indictment, would be moved to-day in the Court of General Sessions. Justice Mayer, in passing sentence, said:

"We have always thought that this case is not different in any way from the many assault cases which have come before us. It would be manifestly improper, as counsel has said, for this court to take into consideration whatever other charges may be pending against the defendant in other courts, and it must be understood that the sentence of this court is based on the findings of this court in the assault charge alone. Had it appeared from the evidence that the defendant was guilty of premeditated assault the sentence of the court would be entirely different. We are judging this case as though the name of the defendant were some other name."

As soon as Justice Mayer had finished and had pronounced sentence Parks, accompanied by his counsel, walked over to the desk and tendered a new $50 bill in payment of the fine.

When Parks left the courtroom he was met by about 100 union men, who went out of the building with him.

SOO LINE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Shows Increase in Net Earnings of More Than Quarter Million Dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—The annual meeting of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad (the Soo Line) was held here to-day. The annual report issued to the stockholders shows an increase in gross earnings of over $1,000,000. A summary of the report is as follows:

Gross earnings from all sources, $7,298,745; increase over last year, $1,006,151; operating expenses, $3,719,923; net earnings, $3,578,820; increase over last year, $257,856; fixed charges, taxes, &c., $1,909,323; surplus, $1,664,497.

Alfred H. Bright, the new solicitor general, was added to the Directorate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. Bradley of Wisconsin. The officers elected are: President—Thomas Lowry; Vice President—John Martin; Second Vice President and General Manager—D. Pennington; Secretary and Treasurer—C. F. Clements; Auditor—C. W. Gardner.

THE NEW HAVEN PRESIDENCY.

President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific yesterday refused to discuss the report that he is to resign his present position to assume the Presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, which report has it will soon be made vacant by the resignation of President Hall. Among those prominently mentioned as probable successors to President Mellen in case he resigns is Charles W. Bunn, at present general counsel of the Northern Pacific.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—President Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad went to New York to-day to attend a conference which is being held there preliminary to the Directors' meeting scheduled for Saturday.

THE ST. PAUL'S ANNUAL MEETING

Much Interest Taken in Probable Action of Rockefeller Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Great interest centres in the meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, which is to be held one week from Saturday. The interest, as far as the public is concerned, will be largely confined to the action that will be taken by the Rockefeller interests.

At the meeting one year ago these interests elected one member of the Board of Directors to represent their holdings. Since the meeting last year the Rockefeller interests have greatly strengthened their holdings of St. Paul stock, and it is said that this time they probably will ask the election of another Director whose official parentage can be directly traced to the Rockefeller interests.

The only vacancy in the official staff of the road to be filled is the position of Secretary, made vacant by the death of F. M. Myers, which is now being filled by E. W. Adams.

Explosion in Broadway Manhole.

An accumulation of gases in a manhole at the northwest corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street exploded last night, sending the manhole cover forty feet in the air and startling the neighborhood. Near the manhole stood Ernest Frankfort of 927 Second Avenue and Harold Frey of 927 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. They were thrown to the ground by the force of the shock, but were uninjured. The explosion was heard by the firemen in Engine Company 14, on Eighteenth Street, who quickly extinguished the flames in the manhole.

F. S. Gibbs's Family Give Up Hope.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The family of Frederick S. Gibbs have now given up all hope of his recovery. Their hopes were bright notwithstanding the word of the attending doctors that his death was only a question of days, but the hot weather of last night and to-day has given him a decided set-back.

A COLONY OF DEFAULTERS.

American Embezzlers Located in a Honduras Town—Some Are Clerks, Some Cow-Punchers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The Picayune's staff correspondent cables from Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras, that no less than seven American bank wreckers, some of them of National fame, are secreted and exiled in that little republic. In fact, the country has become the home of a picturesque population, voluntary exiles, who do not dare return to their native soil, and who watch each outgoing steamer with wistful eyes until it rounds the point.

Cashier Brown, who wrecked the bank of Newport, Ky., is at Port Ceiba. His identity is not concealed. Men talk of him freely. After leaving his native town he dropped down to New Orleans, and while the officers were hunting Brown caught a steamer out of Mobile for Honduras. After spending all his money here, he went to work, and is now clerking for a steamship company, doing well. He is no longer Brown. He is a new individual, an ordinary office clerk, sticking to business.

The greatest transformation of them all is to be found in Wettermark, who wrecked the banks around Nacogdoches, Texas. From the rich, distinguished citizen, he has turned into the sunburned, hardened cattle puncher of the tropics. Only a few weeks ago he applied to a cattle ranching firm for a job and got it. He was established on the Finca and soon the banker let fall his identity, although he is still known as Thomas on the pay rolls. He occasionally comes to Truxillo, but his home is sixty miles back in the woods.

In the little village of Chiloma, another "high roller" from the States, whose identity is yet unknown, serves as bartender in a saloon.

Alex Odendahl, the big grain merchant who touched up the New Orleans banks for $200,000, showed up in Puerto Cortes a few weeks ago with a full beard and tropical suit of white duck. He went by the name of Harris, but some drummer identified him.

Barnett, once traveling salesman for the largest drug concern in the world, has shown up in Ceiba. Alcee Leblanc, once Deputy United States Marshal at New Orleans, is agent for a little tropical railway station at San Pedro.

Major E. A. Burke, ex-Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, famous the country over, occupies a simple cottage in Tegucigalpa. His one ambition is to make millions and return to his native soil. A Philadelphia company has become interested in his mines and is building a railroad.

OPERATOR HIS OWN ROBBER.

Medina Telegrapher, Who Claimed Railroad Safe Had Been Broken Open, Acknowledges Himself Thief.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Detectives of the New York Central worked all day on the burglary case at the railroad station here. They got after Brown, the operator at the station, and he broke down and confessed that he had stolen the money and trumped up the sensational story. He scattered the contents of the office safe about the station and gagged and bound himself.

Brown led the officers out into the country to where he had hidden the $450 he had stolen. The money was found intact. The prisoner waived examination, and was held for the Grand Jury. He has heretofore borne a good reputation. It is believed he had become dissatisfied with his small salary as telegrapher. He is a young man.

IMPERIAL SMYRNA RUGS

We are now showing the new patterns of these serviceable and inexpensive floor coverings made at our own mills.

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	9.0 x 9.0	15.0 x 9.0
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We also carry a large stock of Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Rugs

W. & J. SLOANE
BROADWAY & 19TH STREET

MR. ROOSEVELT LAUDS THE IRRIGATION LAW

Beginning of an Achievement Too Great for Comprehension.

The President's Telegram to the National Irrigation Congress Also Sets Forth the Future of the Forestry Movement.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 15.—Hundreds of delegates from the States west of the Mississippi River gathered here to-day to attend the National Irrigation Congress. Senator Clark of Montana acted as Chairman, and the Governor of the State welcomed the delegates to Utah, the pioneer irrigation State.

President Roosevelt, in response to an invitation from the congress's Executive Committee, sent a letter congratulating the organization on its work. Later another message came from Mr. Roosevelt by telegraph as follows:

"The passage of the National Irrigation law was one of the greatest steps, not only in the forward progress of the States, but in that of all mankind.

"It was the beginning of an achievement so great that we hesitate to predict the outcome, but it was only the beginning. Now that the law is an accomplished fact, effect must be given to that law. To that end the reclamation service organized under the National Irrigation law of June 17, 1902, has been pushing its surveys and examination of possible irrigation projects energetically in each of the thirteen States and three Territories named in the act.

"Some of the projects which promised well at first are found on careful study to be impracticable, either because of scanty water supply or of great cost; others must await higher values in land, while still others stand the test and are ready for immediate construction. The feasible projects always are large and costly, because private enterprise already has seized upon the smaller and less expensive ones, leaving to the Government the great works which are to be an essential part in bringing the Nation to its full development. Great care and the highest engineering skill are required to plan and build such works, which are among the most difficult undertakings of mankind. They must be built for permanence and safety, for they are to last and spread prosperity for centuries.

"To design and build such works a body of engineers of the highest character have been brought together in the reclamation service, for only men impartially selected for capacity alone are capable of creating these great structures. Merit must govern, not only in the selection of men, but still more in the selection of the projects. Every reclamation project selected for construction must possess the qualities which commend it as a National undertaking, certain to reclaim large tracts of arid land and to support in well-being a dense and vigorous population.

"Vast though the benefits of the reclamation law, there will be many disappointments, which necessarily await both the advocate of special projects and the men whose desire for accomplished results outruns the slow and sure development of these great undertakings. It should be borne in mind that a broad survey of all possible projects gives the conception of their relative value, and that a work of prime importance to one group of men may seem least desirable in the light of wider knowledge. Nor is it wise in large affairs to begin construction first and elaborate details afterward. Each important point must be studied carefully in advance, and the whole plan tested and approved before work can begin.

"Yet if we proceed both cautiously and persistently under this beneficent law we may expect confidently the largest possible development of our arid lands and their settlement by industrious, prosperous, self-respecting men and women, who will exchange the products of irrigated agriculture for the products of the mills and factories throughout the United States.

"Communities flourishing in what is now the Pioneer Valley will take their places among the strongest pillars of our Commonwealth. The irrigation development of the arid West cannot stand alone. Forestry is the companion and support of irrigation. Without forestry irrigation must fail. Permanent irrigation development and forest destruction cannot exist together. Never forget that the forest reserve policy of the National Government means the use of all the resources of the forest reserves, now, to the least profit in destruction, compared with use. The settlement of the great arid West by the makers of homes is the central object both of the irrigation and the forest policy of the United States.

"In forestry, as in irrigation, the immediate private interests of some individual must yield occasionally to their permanent advantage, which is the public good. The benefits of forestry are not only for the future but for the present. The forest reserves are for all the people, but first for the people in the immediate neighborhood, of whom supplies of wood and water are among the first necessities of life.

"With the wiser and more skilful management of the reserves by trained men, the greater, obviously, will their usefulness be to the public. We must never allow our chagrin at temporary defeat and difficulties in the management of the forest reserves to blind us to the absolute necessity of these reserves to the people of the West.

"Support of the forest reserve policy has grown with wonderful rapidity in the West during the last few years. It will continue to grow until the last vestige of opposition, now almost gone, has disappeared wholly before the true understanding of the object and the effect of the forest reservation. The greater the support of the forest reserve by the people of the West, the greater the assurance that the National irrigation policy will not fail, for the preservation of the forests is vital to the success of this policy."

Patents and Trade Marks Issued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows a total of 29,832 patents and 2,194 trade marks issued during the year. The applications for mechanical patents numbered 40,186.

CARS FOR SUBWAY TESTED

Five of Them Run on the Second Avenue Elevated Road.

Group of Railroad Officials on Board—Some of the Devices Used as Precaution Against Accidents.

The Interborough Railway Company tried five of the subway cars yesterday by running them over the Third and Second Avenue elevated structures. The trip was interesting, not only to the group of railway officials who were on board, but to many persons living along the line of the road, who gazed in wonder at the queer-shaped, copper-sheathed cars. S. D. Smith, Division Engineer of the Manhattan Road, was the motorman. Nothing untoward happened unless the slight grazing of the platform of the station at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street is worthy of mention. All the damage that was done there was the working of a ridge on the copper sheathing of the cars.

The cars seem to be unusually substantial. They are four inches lower than the elevated cars, but three inches wider at the bottom, and four feet longer. Their exact size is: Length over platform, 50 feet 1 inch; over car body, 42 feet 7 inches; width over deck eaves molding, 8 feet 5 inches; height over top of rail roof, 12 feet. The interior arrangement as to seats is the same as that which is run on the Manhattan system with the exception that the aisles are wider. The effect of this is perhaps best explained by stating that when passengers are seated along the sides of the car facing one another, and others are clinging to straps before them, there is still room in plenty for persons to walk through the train behind them.

Although the cars have been described at length before, some of the devices installed in them with a view to averting accidents were not clearly explained until yesterday. Chief among the precautions are those against fire, those to obviate danger through the motorman becoming suddenly ill at his post, and those to nullify fallibility in the way of defective eyesight, color blindness, or momentary distraction which would cause a motorman to pass a signal in the tunnel. These are the result of months of study of the rapid transit systems of the world by George H. Gibbs, the consulting engineer; W. T. Thompson, master mechanic of the subway division; J. S. Doyle, master mechanic of the Manhattan division; Hugh Hasleton, the electrical engineer of the Manhattan division, especially, and by all the Interborough officials as well.

Especial care has been taken to equip the cars in a manner to prevent accident by fire from the electrical apparatus. The floor framing, in the first place, is composed chiefly of rolled steel beams. Over the truck containing the motors a steel plate has been framed in, and on top of this plate is a sheet of quarter-inch asbestos. Between the double maple flooring of the car proper has been placed a sheet of quarter-inch asbestos fire felt, and underneath the body of the car a quarter-inch sheet of specially prepared asbestos board called transite. All electric wires and apparatus are placed below this transite board. The wires themselves are insulated with asbestos and are run in hard molded asbestos forms, so that there are several layers of incombustible material between the wiring and electric apparatus and the car interior. The sheathing on the side, which extends from the bottom of the car to the windows, is made of copper sheet rolled on. All electric light and heater wiring has been run in metal tubes. No switches, fuses, &c., are allowed in the car proper.

Frank J. Hedley, the General Superintendent of the Interborough Company, himself explained the automatic brake system on the cars, as follows:

"The cars carry two lines of air pipes, known as a main reservoir and a train-line pipe. When the train is in motion the main reservoir line is charged with ninety pounds of compressed air to the square inch. The air is compressed by means of electrically driven compressors, which are installed under each motor car. When the train is in motion the train-line pressure is so regulated that seventy pounds pressure to the square inch is carried, and any reduction in the train-line pressure causes the brakes on the entire train to set automatically and simultaneously. The train-line pressure is coupled with the electric controller, and if at any time while the current is being fed into the motors the motorman should for any reason take his hand off the controller when the train is in motion, the brakes are at once set on the entire train. Just before the brake is automatically set the current is cut off from the motors on the entire train. This also is done automatically.

"The cars are also equipped with what is known as the conductor valves. These valves are provided with cords which run through the trains and upon the platforms, so that any conductor anywhere on the train can set the brakes immediately. In addition there is an automatic stop valve on each truck. Should any motorman at any time run past a danger signal the brake will immediately set and his current be cut off, thus making it impossible for him to run far beyond a danger signal.

"There are no gates on the cars, but sliding doors in the vestibules. They are opened and closed by means of levers. The windows open from the top, inste d of the bottom, as on the elevated cars. Each train will have eight cars, five of them motor cars, and three trailers. Five hundred cars are at present being built. They will be run on the Second Avenue elevated line during the Winter, and the cars now running on that road will be distributed over all the lines.

The trip yesterday was from Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street to Bronx Park on the Third Avenue line, and down Second Avenue to South Ferry, then up town again on the Second Avenue track. Among those who were on the train were George H. Ingram, chief engineer of the Manhattan Division; C. L. F. Depp, chief engineer of the Interborough Railway Company; L. B. Stilwell, Electrical Director of the Interborough Company; E. P. Bryan, Vice President of the Interborough Company; Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Division; C. M. Case, assistant engineer of the General Electric Company; W. H. Sawyer, assistant engineer of the General Electric Company; W. T. Thompson, master mechanic of the subway division; J. S. Doyle, master mechanic of the Manhattan division; Hugh Hasleton, electrical engineer of the Manhattan division; F. R. Slater, H. F. Putnam, John B. McDonald, August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, and George W. Young.

TO RESUME FOOD TESTS.

Dr. Wiley Again Will Feed Salicylic Acid to Class of Young Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Dr. Wiley, the head chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who returned from an official trip to Europe to-day, will at once set about resuming his experiments concerning the effect of preserved and adulterated foods on the human system.

The class of young men who are being experimented on have had a vacation, from their peculiar diet for two or three months, and have recuperated, if they experienced any deleterious effects from the foods that were supplied to them during the experiments. The general character of the experiments will be the same as last year.

The first series of tests will be to determine the effect of salicylic acid on the health. Among the articles that will be given to the young men will be several of the blended French wines, which contain the acid as a preservative. So far as known, none of the persons experimented on last year suffered any harm from the food they ate.

The ice has been broken up somewhat by the fact that two or three of the young men have married and do not wish to exchange the bill of fare supplied by their wives for the doubtful fare of the Government kitchen. Their places will be filled by some other scientific young men who are willing to risk their health for science's sake. The cook who was employed last year has gone, and the Civil Service Commission will be requested to furnish another "equally as good."

The official report of the experiments conducted from last November until June by Dr. Wiley is now in the hands of Secretary Wilson, but will not be made public until the entire series of experiments is completed, as it contains much information that Dr. Wiley is not willing to give to the public at present.

All of the kitchen furniture and utensils, the dining room chairs and tables, the snowy linen, and the china, were packed away when the Summer suspension of the tests was made, and Dr. Wiley will only have to unpack and set them up to be ready for business once more.

TWO BIG NEW CORPORATIONS.

One Is the Ohio Grocery Company, with $11,230,000 Capital; the Other a Publishing Concern with $3,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—A certificate of incorporation was granted in the office of the Secretary of State to-day to the Ohio Grocery Company. The company is capitalized at $11,230,000, and its object is to buy or sell at wholesale or retail all goods dealt in by grocers. The incorporators are Louis B. Dally, James M. Mitchell, and Beverly E. Lewis, all of Jersey City.

The Tshard Inn Company, with a capitalization of $3,000,000, was also incorporated. The company is to carry on the business of publishers generally. The incorporators are F. R. Housell, William P. Birdell, and James F. Cotter, all of Camden.

FIRE COSTS CHILD'S LIFE

Five Firemen Dangerously Hurt, Also, by Capsizing Engine.

A Newark Mother's Little Ones Toddled After Her Into the Flames, and One Was Lost—Fireman May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—Lottie Wells, the five-year-old daughter of Edward Wells, a paperhanger, was burned to death in a fire that destroyed the Wells home on the top floor of the building at 512 Orange Street to-day, while five firemen were seriously injured—one fatally, it is feared—by the overturning of a chemical engine that had responded to the alarm.

The injured firemen are:

BOLAND, WILLIAM F., aged 28 years, of 62 North Ninth Street; skull fractured and internally injured; likely to die; taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

CONNOLLY, JAMES F., aged 42 years, of 82 Hartford Street; face lacerated and scalded by chemicals; taken to City Hospital.

NORTON, JOHN, aged 27 years, of 45 Bloomfield Avenue, face cut and scalded by chemicals; taken home.

GAFFNEY, CLETUS H., aged 32 years, of 47 North Eleventh Street; face and hands cut and internally injured; taken home.

BOLAND, LIEUT. MICHAEL J., of Engine Company No. 11; slightly hurt.

The fire started on the second floor of the Orange Street house, in apartments occupied by Edward Wells and his wife and two children, Mrs. Wells and the children were in the back yard when the woman discovered that the kitchen was ablaze. She ran up the back stairs and found the whole room in flames. She ran through the hallway to the front door and out into the street to give an alarm. The children, Eddie, three and a half years old, and Lottie, five years old, unknown to their mother, followed her into the burning room.

James Peterson had a store next door to the Orange Street house. He heard Mrs. Wells's cry of "Fire!" and he rushed into the house and made his way to the kitchen. There he found the little boy, who was screaming with terror, but was uninjured. Mr. Peterson carried the boy hastily to the street and then went back after the little girl. The kitchen by this time was a mass of flames, however, and it was impossible for him to reach the child. When the firemen arrived and the blaze was put out the child's body was found, burned to a crisp.

The little one had apparently crawled into a bed in a room off the kitchen, and attempted to hide herself from the suffocating smoke by drawing the bed covering over her.

Chemical Engine No. 11, which answered to the alarm, was upset while making a short turn into Orange Street from Myrtle Avenue. Boland, who will hardly survive his injuries, was thrown to the ground and caught under the vehicle. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital.

The fire caused a loss of about $500 to the building and contents.

6,000 CARS TIED UP.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—It was said at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office to-day that 6,000 cars were tied up in the Pittsburg district and that the other divisions were affected in the same manner. The reason given for this is that the consignees fail to unload their cars in the required time. They say they have notified them continually that the cars must be unloaded, but they always reply that they cannot get a sufficient number of men to do the work the day they are notified. The next day a hundred cars or so will be unloaded, and that is the end of it until another notice is issued.

The coal shipments for this month are reported to be very heavy. It is said nine of the twenty-three mines in the district were idle yesterday on account of not having enough cars.

A large number of cars have been constructed during the last year, and the officials announce that the road would have plenty of cars if they were unloaded when they should be, but as they are now, they say they could use at least 1,000 more cars. They have their orders placed for a large number of freight cars, but cannot get them because the car manufacturers have orders for more cars than they can fill.

Special Sale of Exchanged PIANOLAS

The invention of the Metrostyle Pianola and its enthusiastic reception has resulted in the exchange of a large number of the regular or "standard" Pianolas for this later and improved instrument.

The Metrostyle Pianola not only makes it possible for *anyone* to correctly play the piano, but also enables even the most unskilled to interpret a composition exactly as a musician would. Additional importance has been attached to it from the fact that many of the best known living musicians have indicated their interpretations on the music prepared for the Metrostyle Pianola.

The Pianolas which have been exchanged for the Metrostyle Pianola have all been carefully examined and put in thorough order and are now offered for sale at a greatly reduced price.

They are in all respects practically the same as those sold to-day without the Metrostyle, and carry the same guarantee as new instruments.

With the Pianolas will be included a number of Aeolians and Orchestrelles, which have been exchanged for higher priced instruments. These will be sold at a material reduction from the usual prices, and are also guaranteed.

This sale begins Monday, September 14th, and will last two weeks only.

The price of the Pianolas in this Special Sale will be $200, subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash or $180.

Regular Pianola $250. Metrostyle Pianola $300. Purchasable by moderate payments at a slightly advanced price.

The Aeolian Company, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave.

Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER, CO., Newark

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The Formal Opening of Their Exhibit of

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

LINING UP.

With every day that has passed since the conference of Fusionists resolved to present the name of Mr. Low to the nominating convention the situation has grown more clear. The final announcement of Mr. SHEEHAN that it is the intention of his organization to support Mr. Low, with the previous announcement of the same intention by Mr. KEMPNER of Brooklyn, leaves the voice of Mr. WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL sounding alone in the arid wilderness of dissent, resembling the voice of wisdom only in the fact that it is not heeded.

As we have already stated, there is really only one thing for any citizen to do who wishes independent and good government for the city more than he wishes party advantage or anything else, and that is to do all he can to secure the re-election of Mr. Low. No one of those who have been making more or less sincere objection to his candidacy has denied or thought of denying that his administration is the best that we have had in many years, or that the only person who could improve upon it is himself, with the experience and the authority he has acquired. What they have to say against the expediency of his renomination relates wholly to the alleged fact that he is not personally as popular as he might be. Sifted thoroughly, that allegation generally amounts to this: that Mr. Low is not personally as agreeable to the particular objector as the objector would like to have him. As to his strength with the voters, it lies in the good work done under him and in the certainty that the work of the next term would be better yet. As for the personal peculiarities of the man, whatever they may be, agreeable or other, they are likely to come to the notice of perhaps one person in ten thousand of the population, and to the great body of these would be a matter of indifference. The gentlemen who are making a mild fuss over them are not very numerous, and they are gradually becoming fewer. They are, in fact, regaining their senses and looking at things with a more correct idea of their importance.

When we say that Mr. Low's strength is increasing constantly, we mean that it is becoming more apparent. That is to say, the public is thinking more about him and about any possible substitute for him, and the number who see that there is no such substitute grows daily. We believe that it will continue to grow until the election, that he will give Tammany a stiffer fight than the last, and that he will win.

THE "NEW" PANAMA TREATY.

The provisions of the bill which has just been passed by the Senate of Colombia authorizing the Government "to negotiate a new Panama Canal Treaty with the United States", hardly falls within the pale of serious discussion. It would be going too far to say that the action of one branch of the treaty-making power of Colombia in offering to us treaty terms which are known to be wholly unacceptable falls outside the pale of international courtesy. A sovereign State may do pretty much what it pleases, subject to the pains and penalties incident to a loss of standing and credit. Our own Senate has sometimes been a bit unceremonious and rough in treaty procedures. We may overlook the action of the Colombian Senate, but the treaty outlined in the bill it has passed is one which it would be impossible for our State Department to consider.

The bill reported by the committee gives authority to the President of the republic to conclude treaties for a canal or to contract with private parties for the construction of a canal. It calls upon the French company to pay $10,000,000 for the privilege of transferring its rights, demands a lump sum payment of $20,000,000 on the exchange of ratifications in place of the $10,000,000 provided for in the Hay-Herran treaty, commits the police and sanitary control of the canal zone exclusively to Colombia, and contains other provisions differing from those which we have declared our readiness to accept. It is perfectly well known at Washington and throughout the country that in the Hay-Herran treaty we went to the uttermost limit of liability in dealing with Colombia. The new Panama Canal Company of France might, indeed, consent to turn over to the Government at Bogota $10,000,000 of the stipulated price of $40,000,000 we were to pay for its rights and property. The company would do this, probably, rather than accept the other alternative of complete loss of all its assets, since if we do not build the canal it cannot possibly find any other purchaser. But $10,000,000 is all that Colombia can get from us. To demand $20,000,000 simply terminates the negotiation. It forces us to drop the Panama project altogether and resume our negotiations for constructing a canal on the Nicaragua route. Both branches of our Congress have repeatedly sanctioned the choice of the Nicaragua route, and it must be now plain to everybody that we incurred only added expense and a waste of valuable time in turning away from that project to enter upon a fruitless dalliance with the speculative promoters of the Panama undertaking.

The Panama clique are getting more desperate every day as their hopes dwindle and are brought nearer to extinction by the perverse behavior of the statesmen of Bogota. There is now going on what appears to be a really serious discussion of a resort to the right-of-way provision of our treaty with New Granada in 1846. The argument, as near as we can make it out, runs something like this: In that treaty New Granada guarantees to the United States the right of way or transit across the Isthmus "upon any modes of communication that now exist or that may be hereafter constructed." Therefore we are privileged to construct our way with or without the consent of Colombia and thereafter freely exercise our right to use it. Our guarantee of the control of the Isthmus is in some confusing way mixed up in the argument. Of course, this treaty gives us no shadow of right to enter upon the soil of the Republic of Colombia without the consent of its Government. Except by treaty agreement we could build the canal only by conquest and spoliation. The promoters do not yet go quite so far in rashness as to advocate a war with Colombia as a preliminary to canal building, but they are getting pretty near to that point. Meanwhile the Hay-Herran treaty has six days of life left. On Tuesday next the limit of time for its ratification will have expired. Under the terms of the Spooner amendment it will then be the duty of the President to negotiate treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and proceed with the construction of a canal from Greytown to Brito.

BULGARIA AND THE POWERS.

If the "concert of Europe" had any decency or any shame, if it were not, in fact, precisely the most indecent and shameless combination on the face of the earth, the Bulgarian protest would arouse it to some kind of action. For the principality of Bulgaria is itself the creation of the concert. Turkish atrocities not more atrocious than those which Turkey has recently been committing in Macedonia, or than Turkey is certain to commit wherever she has the power and the temptation to commit them, had, by a fortunate conjuncture of events and circumstances, aroused the indignation of Europe to a degree of which for once the very concert of Europe was bound to take notice. As it was evident that whatever the Turk was allowed to govern he would misgovern, the Berlin conference withdrew Bulgaria from his jurisdiction, "saving his face" to the extent of calling it a tributary State to Turkey, but reducing the "suzerainty" of the Sultan to a mere shadowy. It is this State, created by Europe, that appeals to Europe to put a stop to the horrors of the new massacre in Macedonia.

When Bulgaria protests that "the Porte has been systematically devastating Macedonia and massacring the Christian population," it tells Europe only what every Chancellery in Europe already perfectly well knows. Apart from the considerations of humanity which actuate unofficial Europeans and which ought to actuate official Europe, Bulgaria is perfectly justified in regarding the mobilization of the entire Turkish Army, for the ostensible purpose of crushing out the insurrection to which the Macedonians have been goaded, as a threat against herself. She has every right to appeal to the Powers which created her and pretended to guarantee her existence in peace, to intervene.

In the present condition of Europe it is unlikely that this appeal by itself would have any effect. But when Bulgaria says that if Europe does not protect her she will protect herself, she says what is likely to create a fluttering in the Chancelleries. For this threat means that Russia, or possibly Russia and Austria, will readjust the Balkan States to suit their own convenience. It is quite true that they are the Powers chiefly in interest, but it is extremely unlikely that they will be allowed to have their own way. Though the concert of Europe fears not GOD nor regards man, it may be stirred to action by the chance that Russia and Austria may gain by its inaction.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

It is perfectly well known that our consent to the appointment of a mixed commission in the matter of the Alaskan boundary was due to the hope that there might be found among the British representatives one Commissioner accessible to evidence and reason, who would decline to accept the contention that when a treaty said that a boundary was to be run "following the sinuosities of the coast," it really meant to say, disregarding the sinuosities of the coast.

Our hope in this matter was Canada's fear. For some reason it seems to have become understood in London that the fear and the hope were in the way to be realized, and that in Lord ALVERSTONE had been found a Commissioner of an openmindedness dangerous and fatal to the Canadian contention. Accordingly, even at this early period, the accessible part of the London press is beginning to teem with predictions of the amount of mischief that would be done to the "imperial connection" if the British Commissioner does not stand as solidly in support of the Canadian contention as the American Commissioners are certain to stand in support of the American contention.

It is not to be expected that the Lord Chief Justice will be in the least influenced by this kind of appeal. If he regards the questions submitted to the commission as questions not of politics but of fact and law, to be decided by evidence, there is no question in the mind of any American who has considered the questions how he will and must answer them. In that case he will entirely justify Congress for having consented to leave to a mixed commission a perfectly clear case.

LONDON'S IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Will England make a serious attempt to shut out foreign immigration into London? It is plain from the discussion of the matter in the press that the recent report of the Royal Commission on the subject is very far from satisfying the opponents of immigration. They say that at the most its recommendations, if adopted, would only check somewhat the arrival of members, actual or prospective, of the criminal classes, and would leave almost untouched the far more important questions of foreign competition with English labor and of foreign possession of certain parts of the city under very bad physical and moral conditions.

Unquestionably there are real difficulties in the City of London of something the same sort as we have in New York, but worse in degree than anything we have yet known. The alien population of London was 60,000 twenty years ago; it was 95,000 ten years ago; it is over 135,000 now, or was in 1901. Some considerable quarters of the town are occupied almost exclusively by aliens, who, by crowding in the single tenements and by their willingness to put up with conditions that are very vile, are able to pay a higher profit to the landlords than can be got from native tenants. These aliens take chiefly to tailoring, shoemaking, and cabinetmaking, or to labor almost wholly unskilled. In their desperate need and with the standard of living to which they are accustomed, they do unquestionably compete powerfully with native Englishmen and English women and children. On the other hand, their labor, at what it is supposed by employers to cost, is declared by the latter to be absolutely necessary to maintain competition with other countries in the trades in which they are engaged.

From the purely business point of view the case of the anti-immigrationists is by no means convincing, and the Royal Commission refused to take their view. On the one hand is the argument as to the need of cheap labor. On the other is the hardly concealed dread of the tendency of trades unions among the natives to limit the output of individual workmen in order to secure wages for a larger number. If it were not for this tendency it is possible that the restriction of immigration would find more favor, for there is much to be said in favor of the net advantage of intelligent labor well paid, if it is allowed to be as efficient as it can be. From the point of view of health and morals, the case of the opponents of immigration is much stronger. That is practically admitted by the Royal Commission. But it is not easy to treat the matter from this standpoint alone, for it involves directly a substantial reduction in the number of immigrants, and there comes in the supply of cheap labor. In the long run, however, it looks as if the restriction would be granted.

THE MULTIPLE ENCORE.

Now that the Fall season of indoor entertainments has begun and the theatres are reopening their doors, a suggestion to managers, which we are sure will voice a well-defined and growing public sentiment, is timely and useful. It is that a judicious restraint be placed upon the extremely bad habit of New York audiences to demand the repetition ad nauseam of anything which pleases the fancy of a few noisy claquers, by permitting such repetitions until everybody is thoroughly weary of the incident and heartily glad when it is over. Actors and actresses take very kindly to encores, and it needs very little applause to induce those who are hovering expectantly in the wings to reappear as often as an excuse for so doing can be found. No doubt it gratifies their vanity to have such evident appreciation of their work expressed by the galleries, but the audience has some rights which even the singers of topical songs are bound to respect, and one of these is that even a pleasing number shall not be repeated until it becomes wearisome and disgusting.

A rule forbidding encores altogether would be unpopular and might occasionally lead to riotous demonstrations if too arbitrarily enforced at the outset. But it would be proper and popular to restrict encores to one repetition, and insist that the demand for this shall be spontaneous and general before it is recognised. To allow a repetition to go on until hisses struggle with applause for the ascendency is distinctly bad policy. It means that the discreet portion of the audience has had enough and finds the incident tiresome, which is something every theatrical manager should try to avoid. When an effort has been made to continue the action of a play and the actors who should succeed those who have made the "hit" have come upon the stage and begun their dialogue, to permit an aftermath of struggling and perfunctory applause, maintained by a sprinkling of addle-headed youths who never know when they have had enough of anything agreeable, to set the action back, force the clearing of the stage and bring out again the people who should be employing their time recovering their voices or dressing for their next appearance, is destructive to the pleasure of any audience, and should be unconditionally forbidden. Nothing designed to give pleasure should be continued until it is wearisome.

The "three-part turn" of the vaudeville stage stands on another basis. In this case we know that the person or persons who do any kind of "stunt" will come back twice, whether applauded or not, and the fiction of calling their reappearances encores is often pathetic in its humiliation. The formal intermediate retirements might very well be dispensed with, and the turn made continuous, with only such disappearances as are needed for the slight changes of dress demanded when the singing "rig" has to be exchanged for the dancing "rig." It burdens an audience to feel under the necessity of applauding by installments what it does not enjoy in whole or in part, but a kindly sympathy for a poor creature who is doing his or her best to be entertaining often leads to a murmur of audible approbation, which is abused when it is taken advantage of to excuse a repetition.

If the present tendency is unchecked it will in time correct itself by the discovery of some method of expressing disapproval which will neutralise applause. To establish and maintain the happy medium between enough and too much should be the aim of every discreet theatrical manager, and what has become an extremely bad habit of New York audiences should be corrected in the interest of all concerned.

LOU DILLON AND MAUD S.

The astonishing animal which has performed the long-desired and expected feat of trotting a mile in two minutes has declined to, or her owner has declined to let her, rest upon her laurels. He has had a laudable ambition to show that it is not only the mechanical appliances of the trotting turf, but the trotter itself that has been improved during the twenty years it has taken to lower the record 10 seconds. Accordingly he arranged a test over the same track upon which Maud S. in 1885 made her record of 2:08¾, with the same old-fashioned high sulky and without any of the modern improvements, to reproduce, in fact, the conditions under which the earlier record was made, so as to bring to the test the comparative merits of the two mares.

Mr. ROBERT E. BONNER, however, in a letter to The Sun, denies that the test was fair, inasmuch as in the later trial against time there was used what Mr. BONNER describes as a "wind shield." But, on the other hand, it is denied that the contrivance carried upon the sulky of the pacemaker acted in any appreciable degree as a wind shield. It was a dust shield intended merely to prevent the trotter from being annoyed by clods thrown up from the hoofs of the flying leader. Mr. BONNER may almost be said to hold a brief for the trotters of a past generation, all the fastest of which were owned by his father, who made a point of possessing the fastest animal of the day, and succeeded for many years in doing so, winding up his conquests with Maud S., the fastest of them all. At the same time it would show that the attention paid for the past twenty years to the breeding and training of trotters had been wasted if the fastest trotter of 1905 were not faster, under the same conditions, than the fastest trotter of 1885. Most people will be inclined to think that the pains that have been taken with the trotter have not been thrown away, and that Lou Dillon is in fact the three seconds and three-quarters better in a mile than Maud S. that she appears to be on the face of the returns. All the same, it is desirable that she should repeat her performance under conditions with the perfect equality of which with the old conditions no fault can be found even by the most bigoted praiser of past times and trotters.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is apparently the opinion of those controlling the transportation facilities of New York that the only possible way of increasing those facilities is to run more cars and to run them faster. Those are, of course, excellent directions in which to seek for improvement, but that is no reason why it should not also be sought in other directions—in the direction, for example, of getting a type of car that will hold more people with greater comfort and permit of more rapid loading and unloading. Our surface cars, so far as the passengers are concerned, differ from their horse-drawn predecessors in no essential details except size, and, as for the regular elevated cars, they are exactly as they were at first, except for the introduction of cross seats in the centre—a dubious blessing—and the removal of the separating arms in the longitudinal sections—beyond question a change for the worse. They still have only end doors and those unutterably stupid inward-opening gates, which at the crowded hours account for at least three-fourths of the delay at every station and inflict no small amount of real suffering on the passengers who "are not allowed to stand on the platform," but habitually do it, nevertheless. The plan of the open elevated cars shows some signs of intelligence, but their doors are crude and clumsy contrivances, necessitating the expenditure of a lot of useless energy by the guards. This being the situation here, we note with interest the detailed description given by The Railroad Gazette of a new type of cars for suburban service just adopted by the Illinois Central. These cars have twelve doors on each side, as well as two end doors, and the seats are arranged in sections of eight, four facing four, placed in the centre of the car, with sixteen-inch side aisles running from end to end. They thus combine all the advantages of end-door and side-door cars, without the disadvantages of either. Nobody has more than one seated passenger to crowd by in entering or quitting the train, and the standing passengers, instead of massing at the ends, are well distributed. The guard can open or close all the side doors at once, or he can simply unlock them for the manipulation of one by a single passenger. There are many other good points about these cars, and it is declared that they are as much safer in any kind of an accident as they are more comfortable and convenient. The only "cut" we can see in them is the fact that they give nobody a window seat—one of the few alleviations of the monotony of railway travel.

—President ROOSEVELT has had the good sense to end the ruction over the yacht club dinner by a prompt and explicit statement of his own position in the matter. The original presentation of the case that, having entertained Sir THOMAS LIPTON twice, the President could not meet him again for fear of "doing too much for him"—was, of course, the very culmination of wild absurdity, and simply dazed everybody who had not the mental agility at once to realise that the President could not possibly have laid down a rule so ludicrously at odds with all those which govern human intercourse. How anybody could say that, because one person had entertained another twice, the one could not meet the other in the ordinary routine of society without doing him excessive honor, is a mystery beyond any chance of solution, and, fortunately, there is now no need of solving it. The President has prevented any worry over the problem by demonstrating that the problem never existed, and we can all turn our attention to other matters, congratulating ourselves that we have escaped with nothing worse than a fright. Fright it was, however, and a big one, for any exhibition of discourtesy toward Sir THOMAS by anybody distinctively and representatively American would have been vastly humiliating to us all, and something very much like a National disgrace. By his wise calmness in the presence of what for a moment looked like a gratuitous affront, and his instant assumption that the seeming offense was merely a misunderstanding, Sir THOMAS added to the innumerable compliments he has paid us one that is larger than all the rest. How different would have been the behavior of one of his predecessors if confronted by a blunder so embarrassing to all involved!

—Among the many reasons for improving our highways, urban and rural, as rapidly and as much as possible, is the one that, as roads get better and grades are lessened, the control of automobilists will become easier. As long as the machines have to be made with power sufficient to carry them up steep hills and through heavy going, so long will it be within their capacity to attain excessive speed whenever they strike a good piece of road. Of course it is not a mechanical impossibility, or even mechanically difficult, to equip the engine of an automobile with a "governor" that will let it exert great force when necessary, and still prevent it from showing high speed when slight force would be enough for a moderate rate of motion, but as a matter of fact, automobiles do not have such attachments, and if they did the attachments would always be adjustable by the scorchers, and therefore a constant temptation to them. With good roads everywhere there would be no excuse for overpowered machines, and the possession of one would in itself indicate an inclination to violate the speed laws. Nobody expects all roads ever to be perfectly level and perfectly smooth, but an ideal is not necessarily useless because it is out of reach, and, in cases like this, where we cannot do what we would, we should at least do what we can, particularly as every step toward the infinitely remote goal will bring its own large reward.

—Mayor LEDDY of Stamford has in the past given a good many evidences of originality, not to say of eccentricity, but all these exhibitions are outdone by his latest, which is nothing less than the announcement of his determination to prepare himself for a public career by taking a three years' course at Yale in political science. This is not only uncommon; it is so direct an attack upon American customs that we are almost tempted to denounce it as an attack upon American institutions. If any of our aspirants for office have ever before found room in their minds for the smallest of suspicion that special preparation was necessary or desirable for the transaction of National, State, or municipal affairs, they have certainly concealed the fact with complete success. And now comes along this miserable Connecticut person and admits that, before going to Congress, or even trying to go there, he must educate himself in the principles of government and law-making! This is nothing less than abominable, for it casts a most invidious intimation upon the multitude of statesmen, past, present, and would-be, who have been, are, and will be perfectly sure of their ability, without the slightest instruction or experience, to solve any problems that may be presented in Washington, in State capitals, or in City Halls. Let Mayor LEDDY'S hideous idea once get into general circulation and the country will be full of trouble, candidates will be subjected to the most annoying of questions as to their qualifications, and need of money or thirst for fame will no longer be held sufficient justification for asking our ballots. The man ought to be suppressed at once. The place for him obviously is in a calm retreat that lies in a pleasant valley a mile or two to the north of Stamford, on the road toward Long Ridge.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

THE MACEDONIAN MASSACRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the bloodthirstiness of the Russians at Kishineff had been satiated, after their work of murder, of mutilation, of outrage, had been completed—even before the cry of the victims had made itself heard—we liberty-breathing Americans had commenced to frame a memorial to send to the Czar, an expression of our opinion, a prayer from our hearts. It is true that the petition was rejected, but we nevertheless put ourselves on record as having protested against such barbarities, and our consciences were to that extent soothed.

I am a Jew, and I think that I speak on behalf of all those of the same faith when I say I shudder at the atrocities being perpetrated in Macedonia. What a picture that will be for posterity to look upon, to behold the carnage that is to-day being enacted by the ferocious, brutal, pitiless Turk! The miseries of those thousands of Christians daily slaughtered! What a scene of pillage, what a holocaust, and we standing here idle!

Are our expressions of horror regulated by our fears of "complications"? It would seem so, and yet Kishineff compared with Monastir is like San Juan and Gettysburg. Something should be done, and done before we have a repetition of the Armenian massacres. HARUSPEX.

New York, Sept. 14, 1903.

MR. LOW AS A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The Nomination of Mr. Low," you ask two question: "Why should Mr. Low not be nominated?" and "Why should any one else be named?" As an old subscriber to THE TIMES, and as one who worked hard for the success of Fusion in 1901, will you allow me space to answer the same?

First—Why should Mr. Low not be nominated?

Answer—Mr. Low as Mayor has acted in a partisan manner by consulting State and National leaders as to his appointees instead of seeking advice from the leaders of the several bodies that comprised the Fusion Party and who worked hard for his election. Mr. Low has antagonised himself to organised labor by his action in the matter of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel. His refusal to receive a deputation of the Liquor Dealers' Association and the manner thereof has lost him the support of that body. His neglect to support a liberal Sunday closing law at Albany has lost him thousands of votes that were cast for him in 1901. Therefore it is considered that he does not possess the strength as a vote-getter that he did in 1901, and that he is in fact a weak candidate.

Second—Why should any one else be named?

Answer—New York is a Democratic city and should have a Democrat at the head of its affairs. It is necessary that the good work done by the present administration should be continued, and this cannot take place if there should be any breaks in the Fusion ranks, which there are bound to be if Mr. Low is renominated.

You see, supposing we turn down Mr. Low, what earthly hope would there be of getting the solid Republican vote? I think there would be every chance if a Democrat were nominated for Mayor a Republican would receive the nomination for Controller. Turn about is fair play. Why should not the Republicans vote solidly if they have the Controllership? The Democrats in Fusion voted for a Republican Mayor.

Personally I would like to see Mr. Low renominated and re-elected, as I consider him a thorough gentleman, fitted in every way to fill the position of Mayor, but when it comes to a matter of party politics I certainly prefer to see a Democrat in the Mayor's chair, and there are plenty of gentlemen in the Democratic Party whose names have never yet been mentioned who could perform the duties of Mayor of this great city in as able a manner as Mr. Low.

New York, Sept. 14, 1903. W. H. L.

EXCLUDING THE REPORTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments upon the exclusion of the reporters of the city papers from the meetings of the Central Federated Union remind me of the exclusion of your reporter, Mr. Thomas Fielders, from the circle gathered to receive the official reports of the annual convention of the Knights of Labor in Richmond, Va., in October, 1886.

Your editorial comments of the time had never pleased the Knights, and when they read in one of Mr. Fielder's dispatches something that they did not like, the powers that were decided that they would refuse to give to him the official report made twice a day by Mr. Powderly or one of his lieutenants. The result of this decision was simply that Mr. Fielders was saved the trouble of going to Mr. Powderly's hotel twice a day, for the other correspondents, of course, gave him the news as it was proclaimed officially, and as for the unofficial news, which each man received regularly, it reached him as before without interruption. There was always a way to get the news as it happened. The news of the Federated Union and of the Senate of the United States will still reach the reporters, and through them the public.

New York, Sept. 15, 1903. R.

ENGINEER VS. INGINEER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Topics" of this morning I notice an interesting article on the above subject, and the suggestions given therein only require application to meet every phase of the case. As that article says, the difficulty, if any, cannot be overcome satisfactorily by hair-splitting of words. Happily the trouble is only imaginary. The technical education of engineers who design and direct is such as to confer a distinguishing mark of C. E., M. E., E. M. on the diplomas granted by the institutions which confer the degrees, whereas the working engineer also has his certificate of efficiency, showing whether he is working a stationary engine, a locomotive engine, a marine engine, &c.

For all the ordinary purposes of commercial life these distinguishing certificates are all that is required. But in the formality of social life to introduce a person as an engineer is at present anomalous for a moment. But as "Topics" says, to use the word ingineer instead of engineer would not help things much.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

New York, Sept. 15, 1903.

AN AUTOMOBILIST'S GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer wishes to call your attention to what he and any fair-minded man must consider an outrage perpetrated on automobilists.

Sunday afternoon, while going through Hewletts, L. I., I was arrested by the Constable and fined. Two friends of mine, who were automobiling at about the same time, were arrested, and both in my case and that of the other two gentlemen the Constable claimed we were going at the rate of thirty seconds to the quarter mile, which means thirty miles an hour.

It seems more strange that each of us should have been going at the same rate of speed, namely, 30 miles an hour, in spite of the fact that there were signs all along the road warning chauffeurs that the speed limit is eight miles an hour; this was manifestly impossible in my case, as I was operating my car on the slow speed which the makers claim, and by actual test, will not develop over six miles an hour. The other two gentlemen assure me that they were going within the limit of the law.

I would further state that I have been the owner and operator of an automobile for the last four years, and have driven my car all over the country, have never been stopped, nor had any such experience as that which occurred on the above date. I believe this is something that should be given publication and investigated by the press and automobile owners of the entire country. AUTOIST.

New York, Sept. 14, 1903.

MORE REASONS FOR POOR MUSKMELONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to differ with Mr. C. G. Tousey as to the cause of the "degeneracy" in the flavor of the muskmelons. A personal experience of fifteen years among large crops of every variety of pumpkin, squash, cucumber, and melons of both kinds grown side by side has proved that it is absolutely impossible to mix one with the other so as to affect the flavor.

The real cause of the "degeneracy" is unfavorable climatic conditions, such as have prevailed during the last two Summers and the ravages of a fungous disease, both of which debilitate the vines. These weak vines produce poor fruit, which is frequently as attractive in appearance as good fruit. A normal Summer will give us good fruit again. W. R. SMITH.

Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 11, 1903.

OLD BENSONIA CEMETERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my return from the country I find old Bensonia Cemetery in a condition pitiable to behold.

The readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will no doubt remember that I, as Trustee and technical owner of the same, tendered this spot temporarily as a playground for the children of its vicinity, trusting that our municipal authorities would take immediate steps toward converting it into a public park.

As equity considers that done, which should have been done, I had good reason to believe that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would in my absence from town inaugurate measures toward consummating its previous action with regard to this forgotten little public reservation which has been repeatedly placed on the city maps as a small park.

The fence inclosing this abandoned burial place is fast being torn down, bottles and weeds are growing wild in its corners, where ashes, rubbish and tomato cans permit their growth, and horses and cattle roam at will through the tract. Therefore, under these irritating circumstances, I desire once again to call the attention of our local rulers to the matter, and to inform them that London is condemning all her old deserted cemeteries for playgrounds. SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York City, Sept. 13, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT'S "PROTECTORS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES John C. Welch answers "American Citizen," who found fault with the armed passage of President Roosevelt across the city "surrounded by a clattering guard." "The fate of three Presidents in less than forty years is sufficient answer to such diatribes," Mr. Welch declares. Another communication that is signed by R. C. Nottingham states that it was "the lack of proper precautions which led to the terrible tragedy of two years ago." "Topics of the Times" also reminds the reader that the guard increases the President's personal safety.

When "American Citizen" speaks of a guard, he uses a word, and nothing more. Now, if we are to have his "protectors," a body of men like the murder of the Czar brought out, as New York Times lately said that the self-made prey of nerves the fears of the present Czar by timely reports of "attempts" against his Majesty whenever a decrease in number or efficiency is threatened. Our secret Service men have already been on the search at the hands of drunken men loitering alone, and one insane Cynic, hay farmer, a friendly neighbor. It is said that the President stood on his guard and laughed at "guard greatly excited at this last attempt." Possibly Theodore Roosevelt recalled the vigilance shown whenever Commissioner Roosevelt was seen by the patrolmen. From all accounts Commissioner Roosevelt had many sights of walking and strenuous life enough once on a time in this same town to weather the "nag" of the people this same guard now in "clattering" display guarding the former Commissioner against his people.

We have known President Roosevelt's nerve, and were always openly welcome at the House, as said a native of Oyster Bay. "Now, however, we are subjected to suspicion of an armed sentry. We are not murderers in heart or purpose, and resent the foul espionage of these paid policemen. We are not our people willing in every way to protect our President?

Shall we not indeed learn from "the fate of three Presidents in less than forty years" that the police guard is not a guard? A true and effective guard is that which presents itself every hour than a "clattering guard" that excites the unbalanced mind to a poor murderous "dare." T. D.

New York, Sept. 14, 1903.

AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your remarks in your issue of Aug. 15 concerning Esperanto, it seems to me that you have overlooked the one point so strongly insisted upon by those who are promoting it. In these days of traveling and international postal and train arrangements an international language has become a necessity, not as replacing the mother tongue, but as promoting intercourse between various nationalities.

You in America have the great advantage of being able to use the Anglo-Saxon tongue universally, but Europeans are not so well situated, and for them this question is of great importance. At first sight it would seem that the Anglo-Saxon tongue would serve the purpose, but it must first be simplified and made phonetic. This would destroy its beautiful literature. Shakespeare phonetically written would certainly not impress the eye accustomed to our mother tongue, while Shakespeare in his Esperanto dress is better than Shakespeare in a French dress. It is for this, among other reasons, that Mr. Stead has advocated the adoption of Esperanto. If any European language could be as quickly acquired by unlearned people, such as porters, waiters, railway clerks, &c., who must learn this international language, he would accept that instead.

Esperanto must be heard to be fully appreciated. At a medical congress held a short time ago in Madrid, an English paper which was read was useless because scarcely understood, but at a political discussion at Havre lately, when French, Germans, and English were present, the discussion was warmly joined in by all, and it was held in Esperanto.

The difficulty is just this: French people will not consent to give up to English or Germans their proud position as using that language which for political purposes is the international one; but they would give it up to those using a neutral tongue, such as Latin or Esperanto. Now, we have to do with possibilities, not ideals as such. Esperanto, Latin, Italian, or Spanish might be accepted by the Anglo-American, French, and German speaking peoples, while neither would consent for many decades to accept the tongue of either of the others.

This is Mr. Stead's view as he gave it to me. ANNIE LAWRENCE.

Wimbledon, England, Aug. 21, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Reasonable Request.

"Now, here's a piece of goods," said the voluble drummer, "that speaks for itself, I—"

"All right," interrupted the weary buyer, "suppose you keep quiet for five minutes, and give it a chance."—Philadelphia Press.

His Idea of It.

Caller—So your Papa and Mamma are going to take you to Europe with them?

Willie—Yes'm.

Caller—Aren't you afraid to go on the ocean?

Willie—N'm, I ain't afraid o' nothin'. I'm been vaccinated.—Coast Seaman's Journal.

Always in Style.

"Fall styles for school children," read Mrs. Hooper. "That seems like a great extravagance. Just look at the illustrations."

"That's all right," commented Mr. Hooper: "our children have all sorts of Fall styles, and most of them are illustrated—with bumps."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Classified.

The instructor was trying to teach the class the lesson that brain work is no less important than the work of one's hands.

"Now," he said, "to recapitulate, how many kinds of labor are there?"

"Two," replied the solemn-faced young man; "organized and agonized."—Chicago Tribune.

The Editor Laughed.

"I left a poem with your editor yesterday," said the young poet.

"Yes," replied his friend in the office. "I saw you, and after you went out he read it, and it seemed to make a big hit with him."

"Indeed? Oh! I'm so glad. It was a sonnet on 'Death,' and I'm quite proud of it!"

"Oh!—er—I thought it was a humorous poem."—Philadelphia Press.

PATIENCE WITH THE LIVING.

Margaret E. Sangster in The Christian Intelligencer.

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone
Beyond earth's weary labor,
When small shall be our need of grace
From comrade or from neighbor:
Passed all the strife, the toil, the care
And done with all the sighing—
What tender ruth shall we have gained,
Alas! by simply dying?

Then lips too chary of their praise
Will tell our merits over,
And eyes too swift our faults to see
Shall no defect discover.
Then hands that would not lift a stone
Where stones were thick to cumber
Our steep hill path will scatter flowers
Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and
Ere Love is past forgiving,
Should take the earnest lesson home—
Be patient with the living.
To-day's repressed rebuke may save
Our blinding tears to-morrow;
Then patience e'en when keenest sigh
May whet a nameless sorrow!

'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death's silence shames our clamor,
And easy to discern the best
Through memory's mystic glamour;
But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere Love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living.

DREW AS CAPTAIN DIEPPE

A Clever Anthony Hope Novelette Dramatized at the Herald Square.

Mr. Drew in a Character Part—Miss Margaret Dale and Mr. Sidney Herbert in the Support.

Capt. Dieppe, who made his bow last night at the Herald Square Theatre, is a departure in the way of John Drew heroes. He is neither an American nor an Englishman, being in fact a Gall, and an understrapper of legitimist revolutions of all sorts, out of principle perhaps, but also with a frank eye to the securing interest. He exhibits no frock coats, no evening wear, only sack suits of various hues, one with a strap across the back, and two without. He is by no means the magazine story writer's ideal of a gentleman, and even less the magazine illustrator's vision of the same.

He does deeds of questionable gallantry, and himself openly questions them. Only in one way does he remind one of the typical Drew hero; he is everywhere romantic and gallant, and everywhere master of the situation—but that is a peculiarity he shares with most heroes of romantic comedy.

It need scarcely be added that to the audience Capt. Dieppe appears far more a character creation than most of his predecessors. It is true that the very considerable number of those who demand that Mr. Drew shall always be Mr. Drew will not be gravely disappointed. Fate pronounced the actor's personality very distinctly from the outset; and his artistic temperament, with its frank manhood, its charm of gallantry, and its gracious manners of the polite world (a world of necessity a constant quality, Yet what nature and art permit Mr. Drew to do in the way of character impersonation Mr. Drew has done, and done well.

The working of his Continental mustache, the snap of his Latin eye, the hang of his head, the lift and shrug of his shoulder, even the toss of his expressive knee, are so acutely studied from the French that one wonders at first at his refraining from the speech of Paris. Those who look for intelligent and authoritative acting, no less than those who care for Mr. Drew, will be delighted with an evening spent in his present company.

The play is a less unmixed delight. It was made by a young American of cosmopolitan experience, Mr. Harrison Rhodes, out of one of the less read novelettes of Mr. Anthony Hope, the final touches having been given by Mr. Anthony Hope, who has added the art of the playwright to his original accomplishments. The novelette bordered on the extravaganza, and in its present form it shares the common fate of dramatizations in being even more emphatically farcical.

The plot begins in a ruse that requires two married women, one married and to other not, to exchange identities for the purpose of a morally palatable deception of the Husband. It is complicated by the fact that Capt. Dieppe falls in love with the maidex whom he supposes to be the wife, and pursues his suit with an ardor that ends in a not unwelcomed kiss.

This evil-seeming wooing is further complicated by the appearance of a detective of the French Republic, which Capt. Dieppe has plotted to overthrow, and also by the appearance of a villain bent on blackmailing the wife. It is the ensuing entanglement of mistaken identities and cross purposes that Capt. Dieppe threads with such skill and address, pulling the wool over the jealous husband's eyes and winning the hand of the maiden he had loved in her guise of the wife.

Technically, the play is not strong, being overburdened in places with undramatic talk and ending with an anti-climax. The scene in a gymnasium of hasty explanation of the intrigue which, partly because of the nervous quick speech of the two principal actresses, and mainly because of the defect of the writing, failed to grip the audience. At the end, one of Capt. Dieppe's most skillfully constructed passages at arms with his pursuers loses dramatic force by coming after the tangle of the plot has unraveled to the satisfaction of the audience.

Moreover, the passages of love with the supposed wife, ending in the kiss, are not pleasant to an audience of Anglo-Saxon bias, however true to the character, and the unsatisfactory nature of the passages in which the kiss is brazenly discussed before folks, and in fact made the theme of the final theatric situation.

Such defects are, however, minimized by the frankly fantastic nature of the piece as a whole. One can easily trust a child long accustomed to theatric artifice to accept them. The notable fact about the play is that it abounds in clever Hope dialogue, in breezy and attractive Hope characters, and has a situation or two of fresh dramatic interest. The play is not nearly so striking theatrically as the play of "The Mummy" last year, but it is richer in wit and in lifelike character. It may confidently be trusted to succeed.

As the maiden pretending to be wife, Miss Margaret Dale was attractive and intelligent, but she lost much of the effect of her part by nervous rapidity of utterance and by an excess of gesture. Her intention was unmistakably right, but the execution was acting rather than art. Miss Ethel Hornick was smooth and able in the less important part of the indiscreet and intriguing wife. Miss Alison Skipworth was the wife of the detective and created the final scene of her attempted blackmailing well.

Mr. Sidney Herbert was the detective. He professed to be a detective of the new school, the newness consisting in the fact that he hunted in pair with the wife in an automobile, his intended victim in advance just what he intended to do. The event showed that the new school is not to be commended for local imitation, for he was thwarted at every turn, and finally handicapped and robbed.

The new school appeared in fact to be identical with the old school of the comic detective of melodrama, a character in which Mr. Herbert has already had much experience, as all those remember who saw him fooled and frustrated through the whole scheme of "The Great Ruby" some years ago at Daly's. This did not prevent Mr. Herbert from acting with his accustomed mastery of legitimate finesse.

MAUDE ADAMS'S RETURN.

Syracuse to Witness Her Reappearance on the Stage After a Year's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.—The first public appearance of Maude Adams on the stage after a year's absence will be in Syracuse. To-day word to this effect was received.

Miss Adams's local engagement, which will usher in her season, will be at the Wieting Opera House. It will probably be for two nights and a matinée. The date has not yet been announced.

On the night prior to the opening a special performance in costume with scenery and orchestra will be given, with Charles Frohman as the only auditor. The company will be rehearsed here under the personal supervision of Mr. Frohman, and he will also remain to witness the first public performance.

The play in which Miss Adams will appear here will be a new one, and Mr. Frohman expresses confidence that in it she will achieve a great success.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S ILLNESS.

Nothing Serious, Says Nat Goodwin, but Three Doctors Are Attending Her.

It is possible that rehearsals of "Her Own Way," in which Maxine Elliott is to star this season, will be abandoned temporarily on account of the illness of Miss Elliott, though her husband, Nat Goodwin, said last night he thought nothing serious was the trouble.

As he came out of the Herald Square last night, after having seen John Drew's performance, Mr. Goodwin admitted that three doctors were attending his wife, but would not tell where she was because he did not wish to have her worried by inquiries. He said that she was suffering from some nervous affection, though the three physicians had not been able as yet to decide its exact nature.

"Her Own Way," if everything goes smoothly, is to enter the Garrick Theatre after the run of "Vivian's Papas" is over, that is, Sept. 28. None of the theatrical people interested in the production would admit that there was any possibility of a delay.

When asked if Miss Maxine Elliott was ill, the Garrick manager said he knew nothing about it, and had not heard that the play would not be produced on time.

"THE INFANT PRODIGY" OFF.

Clyde Fitch Not Ready, and Indefinite Postponement Likely.

It looks very much as if "The Infant Prodigy," which was to be produced in October by the Shuberts with Fay Templeton in the leading rôle is to be indefinitely postponed.

Clyde Fitch is writing the play, but has not yet "delivered the goods." The Shuberts offered to release whoever of the company wished to get off, and many took advantage of the offer. At the Casino last night Sam Shubert's representative said that he had no intention of not producing the play at all, but that there might be an indefinite postponement.

Fay Templeton will possibly stay with "The Runaways" as long as the new play is kept waiting.

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

Jacob Gordon, the Jewish dramatist, has been engaged to write exclusively for the Thalia Theatre this season. The Thalia Theatre stock company has been strengthened by the engagement of David Kessler and Mme. Kania Liptzen. Mme. Bertha Kalish will make her first appearance this season in her version of "Sappho." The following tragedies will be presented: "Hamlet," "Virginius," "Othello" and plays by Tolstoi, Schiller, Ibsen, and Hauptmann.

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Mira Amros, a trapeze performer, heads the list at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, this week. This is her first appearance in America. Wilfred Clarke and company present a short skit. Sydney Grant, mimic of popular actors, is on the bill. Other numbers are Prelle's dogs, the four Nightons, Ernest Hogan and Mattie Wilkes, the cornet duo, and Snyder and Buckley in a musical comedy.

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"Jim Bludso" will be at the American next week.

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Viola Allen's company began rehearsals of "Twelfth Night" yesterday at the Grand Central Palace. The opening will be in Washington Oct. 26. In the cast are John Blair, Clarence Handyside, James Young, Frank Currier, Scott Craven, Edwin Howard, and Zeffie Tilbury.

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"What's the Matter With Susan?" is the title of a new play by Leo Ditrichstein, which is to have its New York opening at the Bijou Theatre on Jan. 25. It is a three-act farcical comedy. Henry B. Harris is to be the manager of the company and Alice Fischer the star.

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Anna Laughlin suffered a sprained ankle because an awkward stagehand pushed a piece of scenery against her while she was at the Montauk in Brooklyn. That is why she limps a little in "The Wizard of Oz" at the Majestic these nights. But she still has with her her famous doll-baby stare.

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At Luna Park, Coney Island, the Indian Summer Carnivals are in full swing now. Bostock's animal show has not closed for the Winter season yet.

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Eugenie Blair in "Zaza" at the West End is drawing crowds of Harlemites every evening.

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Sensational and spectacular, "Kidnapped in New York" has found favor among the audiences at the Third Avenue.

Indian Congress Opening Delayed.

The management of Cummins's Indian Congress and Life on the Plains announces that, owing to snowstorms in Idaho and elsewhere, and other delays, preventing the arrival until to-morrow of Chief Joseph and other war chiefs and braves, the opening performance at Madison Square Garden will be postponed until to-morrow evening.

FIGHTING RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Attorney General Files His Brief in Opposition to a $50,000 Claim Against New Jersey's School Fund.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—Briefs were filed to-day in the Supreme Court by Attorney General McCarter opposing the application of the Trustees of Rutgers College for the payment of $50,000 allowed by the last Legislature in settlement of the claim of the college for back scholarships. To test the validity of the act appropriating the money, the Attorney General first had the State Controller refuse payment.

The Rutgers College claim arises, to state it briefly, from an act passed years ago by which the State offered a number of agricultural scholarships. But few took advantage of the offer, and the college had the Legislature pass an act for the payment of the amount that would have been due if all the scholarships had been taken.

In the briefs it is contended that the act of 1890, under which it was sought to establish the scholarships, was an unconstitutional appropriation of the funds for the support of the public schools. The act was likewise futile, the Attorney General contends, as being an appropriation for the use of a society, association, or corporation in violation of Article I., Section 20, of the Constitution.

The college claims that the establishment of the scholarships made the college, to that extent, a part of the free educational system of the State, a proposition which the Attorney General disputes at length in his brief.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

Will Leave Oyster Bay To-day to Visit Ellis Island—Seawanhaka Yacht Club Investigating.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 15.—Among those who visited President Roosevelt to-day were State Senator William McKinney, Congressman Sherman, and Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell, who has been in the Philippines studying labor and economic questions. Prof. Jenks remained to dinner. The other dinner guests were Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Owen Wister, Prof. J. B. Moore of Columbia, and C. Grant La-Farge.

President Roosevelt will leave here shortly after 9 o'clock to-morrow morning on the Sylph for his visit to Ellis Island and the trip on Thursday to Antietam as the guest of New Jersey. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany the President on the Sylph as far as New York. During his absence of two days she will be the guest of the President's sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York.

It is said here that the Seawanhaka Yacht Club has appointed a committee to ascertain how the Roosevelt-Lipton mix-up became public.

SEBRING'S HOMELY HOUSE.

Aristocrats of Plainfield Balk Its Removal to the Midst of Their Handsome Homes in "the Park."

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 15.—Stirred up by the prospect of an ancient wooden dwelling being placed alongside their stone and brick mansions, a score of the residents of Washington Park, the most aristocratic portion of the two Plainfields, entreated the borough Common Council at a special meeting last evening not to grant permission to Charles P. Sebring to move an old house from Front Street, Plainfield, to Grove Street and Prospect Avenue, North Plainfield.

The cellar for the building had already been dug before their learned what was being done, and at their request the meeting was held. The Council denied Mr. Sebring the use of the streets for moving the building.

Mr. Sebring told the Council that if he was denied the use of the streets he would take the house apart and cart it piecemeal into the borough, and that he would erect other small buildings on the ground. Some effort had been made to purchase his lot, but without success.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The coach of Squadron A and the polo games at Van Cortlandt Park are among the chief attractions in town at present. This evening will take place the charity ball at Lenox. There are to be many house parties there this week. Tomorrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed give a dance, and on Friday the Horse Show will be inaugurated.

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Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are in town for a short while. They are due at Lenox on Friday for the Horse Show.

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Col. John Jacob Astor arrived on the Nourmahal yesterday. He and Mrs. Astor will close their Newport cottage this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. James G. K. Duer have returned to their home, 60 East Fifty-third Street, from Southampton, L. I.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Beadleston, daughter of Mr. Alfred N. Beadleston, and G. Dexter Rawlins.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are shortly to spend some time at the Mount Washington, White Mountains.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are going to the Hot Springs of Virginia early next week. They are to close their Newport house to-day. James J. Van Alen has taken a cottage at the Springs for the month of October.

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Among the recent arrivals at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, are Charles A. Childs, James M. Davis, Miss Julia H. Worthington, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Treadwell. There was an interesting match of water polo at the Mount Washington swimming pool on Saturday last. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Flagler, Gen. S. J. Anderson, and G. Butler Smith.

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Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd have been in town, en route to their residence at Tranquillity, N. J., where they will spend the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heward are at Hyde Park on the Hudson for the Autumn and Winter.

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Mrs. Clarence C. Rice and the Misses Rice, who have been at Easthampton this Summer, are booked to sail to-day for Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Cowperthwait of the St. Hubert, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, have just returned from a fishing trip in Maine. They made quite a stay in the woods, and passed a fortnight at the Poland Springs House.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained forty women at luncheon to-day in the Fearing cottage. The table was set under a large garden tent, decorated with palms and American Beauty roses.

Other luncheons were those given by Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Alice Blight, and Mrs. George Henry Warren.

Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse gave a dinner to-night at Eastbourne Lodge.

Mrs. E. Moore Robinson will give a luncheon at Arleigh to-morrow, and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and Peter F. Collier will entertain at dinner, the latter in honor of Capt. and Lady Lindsay.

Col. John Jacob Astor left to-day for New York on the steam yacht Nourmahal.

J. F. D. Lanier of New York has rented again for next Summer the George Tiffany cottage Gravel Court, on Narragansett Avenue.

Capt. Woodbury Kane and Max Agassiz have returned from New York.

Mrs. F. H. Robinson, who has been occupying the Wetherill cottage at Jamestown, returned to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Knight, Jr., returned to Philadelphia to-day.

Mrs. Peter D. Lynch, who has been visiting Mrs. Perry Belmont at Bytheses, returned to New York to-day.

Miss Georgianne Roberts gave her concluding talk on "Types of the Day" at Mrs. E. J. Berwind's residence yesterday. Her subject was "Russia's Present Domestic Difficulties."

Prof. Henry W. Shields and Francis J. Otis went to New York to-day.

H. M. Shoemaker has gone to Lenox.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has closed the Breakers for the season, and will be at North Bretton, N. H., until October.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, "The Little Church Around the Corner," New York, is the guest of Mrs. S. Titus Zabriskie at her residence on Rhode Island Avenue.

FASHIONS OF THE SEASON.

Some of the Latest Ideas in Gowns, Coats, and Millinery.

Here is an exhibition of new gowns, coats, and millinery, which gives in a nutshell most of the new ideas of the season. Skirts are full, the greater number of them, tucked, shirred, sometimes tucked and shirred at one and the same time; plaited, and where they still cling to the close-fitting lines showing hip yokes and front panels, and the back frequently without a vestige of fullness except where they are cut in graceful curves.

Fancy tailor suits are made up with colors, a bit of this introduced into the jacket in some way, and are trimmed with handsome buttons in metal combined frequently with small buttons matching the material of the gown in color. Leather is used with these fancy tailor-mades, and is frequently stitched with silk to match the foundation color. In addition to the leather, lace also goes into the pretty suits. Severe tailor suits are made with the long, simple coats, three-quarter length as a rule.

Evening coats come in long and three-quarter lengths as usual, and are made of cloth and silk combined with chiffon and laces, in many of the finest coats these being made into the garment. Fur trims the heavier cloth coats.

In furs, moleskin is the latest, and appears in coats, muffs, and collars, plain and frequently combined with ermine. Squirrel will be worn as last year, and is also combined frequently with ermine.

The domestic gowns are among the handsomest, and one of the closely fitting ones is of lavender or heliotrope crepe de chine combined with a pale blue. The upper part, or deep yoke, to this gown is of a rich, heavy lace, fitting smoothly over the chest and shoulders, and finishing with a tab fall at the top and gathered in full at the waist line.

The skirt is made of tucks and lace tucks set diagonally, fitting snugly over the hips down to the first broad band of lace set in in a deep point, more tucks below this and another pointed band of lace. A straight band of the same lace is set into the smooth back and carried the full length of the gown. The bat worn with this gown is a blue fur felt trimmed with silk the color of the gown.

One of the fancy tailor suits a three-piece suit, is of dark-blue voile, with a bolero worn over a charming little blouse of white India silk, the front in a delicate design of drawn work and fastened at one side with large pearl buttons. The skirt is one of the nine-gore variety, the seams piped with dark-blue silk to match, at the lower part of each seam a band of dark-blue silk being carried up for a quarter of a yard or so and finished on the edges with buttons. Down the center of the back is carried another band of silk some two inches wide, and also edged with small blue buttons. There are straps of the dark silk and buttons covering the shoulder seams.

The sleeves and lower part of the jacket in front have little turn-back revers of white leather, each fastened with a good-sized fancy bronze button. The revers are stitched with dark-blue silk, and so is the part to the gown, which is also of the white leather, and fastening in front with a handsome buckle of simple design. The sleeve is interesting. The upper part of cloth reaches a little below the elbow, and below that the sleeve is of dark-blue chiffon in ruffles forming a puff, while below that is a deep cuff of alternate rows of chiffon and silk. Bright color is introduced in the facing of the front of the jacket, which has white silk for a foundation, and carried lengthwise over this several rows of narrow white lace alternating with pistache braid in light red.

A beautiful coat of white cloth is trimmed with broad bands of squirrel. This is a long coat with a straight front and full back. The fullness is given by two side plaits folded toward the centre, and some little distance apart on either side of the back. The coat is finished around the lower edge with the deep band of fur carried up at each seam for about a foot. There is a single simple shoulder cape edged with the fur and carried up for a short distance at intervals agreeing with the trimming around the lower edge. The edges of the large sleeves are finished in the same way, and the fur is carried around the neck and down the front. There is a white fancy braid on the outside of the band of fur which finishes the neck, falling with tasseled ends on either side of the front. It is a quiet, rich, and beautiful garment. A line of embroidery on the inside of the fronts is in gray and lavender with a touch of black.

A French blue cloth among the imported gowns has the new moleskin introduced into the white wool lace, which forms the upper part of the bodice and a band around the skirt. The fur is set in large pieces into the lace where it forms a cape, falling over the tops of the sleeves and is made into the design of the lace elsewhere, forming the centres of flowerlike designs. The cloth around the waist fastens with a couple of small scallops, and the cuffs of the sleeves, which are deep, are fastened with several scallops, each of them having a small ball of moleskin pendant.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Robinson—Nourse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Robert Coles Robinson and Mrs. Harriet L. Nourse of Philadelphia were married this afternoon at Trinity Church by the Rev. Dr. Robert Hudson, a former rector. The ceremony was followed by a supper in one of the private dining rooms of the Yates Hotel. Covers were laid for seventeen, and the large round table was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses and smilax. The supper was given by William T. Crain of this city, a brother of the bride. George Right Robinson, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man; the bride was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside in Philadelphia, where the former is a broker.

Pershouse—Barber.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 15.—Miss Margaret Alice Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barber of Englewood, was married to-day to Cecil James Pershouse of England at St. Paul's, Englewood, by the Rev. George F. Pilchtner. The matron of honor was Mrs. Francis Wood, the bridesmaids being the bride's sisters, the Misses Theodora and Sarah Barber. The best man was Mr. E. Seward Prosser of Englewood and the ushers were F. M. Wilson of New York, Dr. Francis Wood of New York, and George Barber, a brother of the bride. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents. The Barber fleet in New York Harbor, consisting of a dozen steamers and half as many sailing vessels, were all gayly decorated in honor of the event.

Mr. and Mrs. Pershouse will make their home near Liverpool.

Williamson—Perry.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.—In Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, to-day, Miss Maud Shirley Perry of that place and Dr. Edward Lincoln Williamson of New York were married by the Rev. William Whiting Davis, rector of the church, in the presence of many friends.

The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, W. H. Cheney of East Orange, wore a gown of white embroidered crepe de chine cut en train. Her veil was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was Miss Abbie Farwell Brown of Boston, who wore a costume of white silk net over light green taffeta and a green picture hat. The bridesmaids were Miss E. Louise Klob and Miss Eulalie B. Diz of New York, Miss M. Lockwood of Glen Ridge, and Miss Edith A. Cheney of East Orange. They were attired like the maid of honor. The ushers were Henry P. Blair of Washington, Walter B. Sullivan, and David R. Todd of New York and George Harold P. Cheney of East Orange. A reception followed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Cheney, 62 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange.

Brown—Parrish.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 15.—The wedding of Miss Caroline Helen Parrish, daughter of James Cresson Parrish, who has long been one of the most prominent cottagers here, to Archibald Manning Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, whose cottage is situated on Shinnecock Hills, took place to-day at St. Andrew's Dune Church, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton School, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall.

The bridegroom was a member of the Class of 1903 at Harvard, and all the ushers except one were classmates of his. The one exception is James Cresson Parrish, Jr., a brother of the bride, and he will enter Harvard this Fall. The other ushers were Richard Derby, Edward Bowditch, Jr., Stewart Mullen, George L. Kobbe, Julian L. Peabody, John C. Waterbury, Charles Herman Krumbhaar, W. Godfrey, H. L. Whitredge, and George Barton. The best man was Lathrop Brown, a brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Kissel, a cousin of the bride; Miss Nathalie Henderson, Miss Elsie Nicholas, and Miss M. Lee, another cousin of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Lucy Brown, a sister of the bridegroom.

The bride's dress was white mousseline de soie, trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore a lace veil and opal and diamond pin, the present of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream lace, with flowered chiffon sashes. They wore picture hats, with white feathers tipped with pink, and carried large bunches of President Carnot roses.

After the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were given to a limited number of the relatives and most intimate friends of the two families at Zee en Duin, the home of the bride. About the middle of October Mr. and Mrs. Brown will sail for Europe, as Mr. Brown wishes to continue his studies for a couple of years at the Academie des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Yarnell—Thomas.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—There was a pretty naval wedding to-day in Kay Chapel. Miss Carroll Thomas, daughter of Capt. Charles Mitchell Thomas of the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, was married to Lieut. Harry Irving Yarnell, attached to torpedo boat destroyer Barry.

The bride, who was escorted by her father, wore a princess gown of soft white satin trimmed with pearl ornaments and point applique lace. Her veil was of white tulle, caught up with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias tied with narrow satin ribbons. Her only ornament was a pearl crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by Miss Mary Ramsey of Washington, daughter of Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsey, as maid of honor; Miss Elizabeth Sands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, her cousin, and Miss Ruth Thomas, her sister, as flower girls.

The ushers were Lieuts. Leonard R. Sargent, Daniel S. Mahony, and Charles P. Nelson, classmates of the bridegroom at the Naval Academy, and Ensign Samuel B. Thomas, brother of the bride. The best man was Lieut. Walton R. Sexton, another classmate. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, acting rector of Trinity Church.

There was a reception and a wedding breakfast at the Laforge cottage after the ceremony, and Lieut. and Mrs. Yarnell left on the afternoon train for Boston. The Lieutenant will sail aboard the Barry for the Philippines on Nov. 1.

NEWARK EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Thomas A. Starkey, widow of the late Bishop Starkey of the Newark Episcopal Diocese, has gone to Albany, N. Y., where she will take up her residence for the present at least.

This may have some bearing on the location of the Episcopal residence after Dr. Lines, the new Bishop, shall have been consecrated. There was a well-defined movement at the Diocesan Convention which elected Dr. Lines to provide the Bishop with a residence in the City of Newark, and, on the assumption that that might be done, the use of the Episcopal residence on North Arlington Avenue, was given to the Bishop's widow for life.

Mrs. Starkey's removal from it places it at the disposal of the new Bishop, and is in a way a blow to Newark's effort to make a change in the headquarters of the See.

IN THE SHOPS.

For the woman who wishes something absolutely new in leather and something that is very good it is to be found ready at hand. The leather is a Japanese deerskin, and upon this are designs in soft, dull tones of color that have an Oriental effect. Combined with this the silver or gold is finished in soft tones to blend with the leather, and altogether the pieces are very beautiful. All of the smaller articles usually made of leather are to be found in this fine Japanese work. Where there is no frame, as in the bags, a single flower is set on to the card cases, purses, or big portfolios in the simple style in which the Japanese frequently use their decorations. There will be a single chrysanthemum, perhaps in silver or gold, or the whole lower half of the flap of a purse may be of silver in a strenuous design of dragons, as typically Japanese as the simpler effects. Anything new in leather is worth the while when leather goods are in such great demand and this is in exclusive designs and sufficiently costly not to be used by every one.

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Pretty little gold hearts—very small, perhaps an inch long—with a ring at the top for wearing on a chain, show raised gold designs of different flowers, the flowers for the month, and are trinkets to be worn as natal month charms. They cost $1.75 each.

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A beautiful corsage piece of artificial flowers is formed chiefly of violets, exquisite ones, of a delicate shade, and with them the foliage and a little maidenhair fern in a delicately frosted green. At the lower part of the cluster are pendent two big, delicately toned orchids of a pale lavender.

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Lace and embroidery are combined in the innumerable collars to be worn with handsome gowns. The greater number of these are round shoulder collars, as a rule without a standing band at the neck, but this is to be seen in a few of them. One of these will be formed of fine embroidered lawn with a ruffled edge of lace and a standing band of lace around the throat. Another has irregular scrolls of the embroidery finishing the lower edge, opening at the front and the upper part which goes around the throat. In this two short bands of lace are set into either side. These are a couple of inches wide by four or five long, and pointed at each end. They are set in diagonally, the points of the two on either side meeting at the shoulder, where they are joined by an embroidered butterfly. There is another of these embroidered butterflies at the lower end of each pointed band.

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The most attractive, if the most expensive, underwear is that in which the lace is made on the fine linen or nainsook of the garment. A chemise made in this way is beautiful but simple. A band of lace an inch and a half wide is made on the neck and sleeves of the garment, and edges a short opening cut down the front. This opening is not fastened at the top, and the two corners fall back, forming small revers, or muffling, of lace is worked in the centre of one of these.

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A lot of little fancy stickpins, which have been selling at different prices up to $3.50, are now put together and are selling in a lot for 75 cents each. Among the prettiest of them are a few little pins with an oval piece of turquois matrix set in a plain band of gold.

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Paper and cretonnes are combined in all sorts of ways. In making boxes, the paper is less bulky than the cloth, and on the inside is quite as durable. Pretty little handkerchief and glove boxes of flowered cottons, which are selling for 65 cents each, are lined with crepe paper.

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Odd little things in the way of scarf-pins are made of rhinestones, combined in some instances with pearls. These form what is probably intended for a soap-bubble pipe. The pipe is of the rhinestones, the stems to the pipes being either straight, after the clay pipe order, or curved like a meerschaum, with either a pearl, delicately tinted, resting upon the bowl of the pipe. There are other little pins in the form of animal heads of the rhinestones, the eyes colored. The pins cost $3 each.

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Shirts and handkerchiefs for men come in colors that match, and showing that effective touch of black that the feminine world thinks it must have in trying how satisfactory sartorial effects. A blue shirt for a man is made of material which has at intervals of 1¼ or 2 inches a narrow line of black. This is made up with a tucked front, so handled that the black line edges every tuck. Handkerchiefs to match have blue borders, a second band of blue running a couple of inches inside the border, and a line of dots in black following the bands of blue.

FUNERAL OF PATRICK DOLAN.

The funeral of Patrick Dolan, originator of Dolan's lunch room on Park Row, took place yesterday morning from the residence of his nephew, John T. Meehan, at 1,859 Madison Avenue. The remains were taken to St. Paul's Church, in One Hundred and Seventh Street, near Park Avenue, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. David J. Leahy. The Deacon was the Rev. James B. McDonald, and the Sub-Deacon the Rev. William Meehan.

There were present delegations of the Letter Carriers' Association, the Dolando Club, Typographical Union No. 6, and all the employees of the restaurant lately controlled by the deceased; Martin Keese, Peter Hickey, Bernard Sheridan, and Alexander McDonald, representing the Volunteer Firemen's Association; O'Donovan Rossa, Capt. Hugh Coleman, ex-Alderman William H. McCarthy, Patrick Keenan, former City Chamberlain; Dominick O'Reilly, Isaac A. Hopper, James W. Carroll, Peter A. Hendricks, and Assemblyman Louis Abrams.

At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John W. Fielder, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 15.—John W. Fielder, Jr., class of '74, an influential citizen and prominent real estate dealer here, died at his home on Prospect Avenue to-day of Bright's disease and gastritis. For twelve years past he had been the Borough Treasurer. In 1902 he was elected Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum here, and was a Past Master in Masonic Order No. 38.

He effected large real estate holdings in the vicinity of ex-President Cleveland's residence, and a year ago sold President Woodrow Wilson's house to Robert Garrett, '97.

Harry Cheston Van Sant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Harry Cheston Van Sant, Eastern manager of the United States Steel Corporation, died today after a brief illness, at his home, 1914 Chestnut Street.

Mr. Van Sant was born in Mount Holly, N. J., forty-two years ago, and when seventeen years old entered the Morris & Tasker Company, where he worked his way up, being Secretary of the company when it was incorporated in the Steel Corporation. Mr. Van Sant was then selected to manage the Eastern business, with offices in this city. He was a member of the Union League, the Country Club, the Manufacturers' Club, and the Belmont Cricket Club. He was married in 1886 to Mrs. Marcellus McDowell, and leaves no children.

James Kerr Kelly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—James Kerr Kelly, formerly United States Senator from Oregon, died at his residence here to-day, aged eighty-four years. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Judge Kelly was a forty-niner, having gone to California on the discovery of gold in that country. In the Spring of 1851 Judge Kelly removed to Oregon, where he was a member of the Legislature, and served in other important offices. In 1870 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served one term and, on his retirement, was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, which position he held until 1885, when he resumed the practice of law in Portland. He served as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, which operated in the campaign against the Yakima Indians, who began hostilities in the Fall of 1855. Since 1858 he had resided in Washington. A widow, son, and daughter survive him.

Sampson Q. Mingle.

Sampson Q. Mingle, a well-known real estate promoter, died yesterday morning at his home, 310 West Eighty-sixth Street, of a complication of diseases, from which he had suffered for several months.

Mr. Mingle was born in Williamsport, Penn., fifty-seven years ago. His first financial enterprise, undertaken when he was still a young man, were successful, and, taking up real estate as a business, he developed Mingle Heights, a suburb of Williamsport, but the place was wiped out by a flood in 1889, and Mr. Mingle came to New York.

He was soon able to pay off an indebtedness of about $100,000, and also bought Yonkers Park, for which he paid $177,000. He was then employed by Chauncey M. Depew in developing the town of Depew, near Buffalo. He later organized a water company in Rochester, and remained its President until he died.

He was a member of the Transportation and West Side Republican Clubs. A widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

The funeral will be held to-morrow at St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Benjamin Woodbridge Dwight.

Charlotte Sophia Parish, widow of Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight, died at her home in Clinton, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 13, after a long illness.

The daughter of Townsend Parish and Anna Norris Parish, she was born at Oyster Bay, L. I., April 20, 1827. Graduating at Willoughby Seminary, Painesville, Ohio, she became first an instructor in Ingham University, Leroy, N. Y., and afterward its President. There she was called to be the Principal of Brooklyn Heights Seminary, where she served with great success until her marriage with Dr. Dwight in December, 1863. Mrs. Dwight was a woman of fine ability and high culture. In the educational field of forty years ago she was a leader, especially in the education of young women. Dr. Dwight died in 1880. Mrs. Dwight is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Cole, residing at 175 West Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

Obituary Notes.

MILLER GRAY died at his home in Saugquoit, N. Y., on Monday, aged eighty-three. He was a brother of Prof. Asa Gray, the eminent botanist.

SAMUEL B. MCALLISTER, United States Consul at Barbadoes, West Indies, died last Sunday. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed from Delaware in 1897.

THATCHER W. ROOT of the Root Publishing Company, Detroit, died in Albany yesterday of heart disease, after a brief illness. Mr. Root leaves one daughter and two sons.

GEORGE BOWMAN, Chief of the Stamford (Conn.) Police and Fire Departments, died yesterday at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was fifty years old, and formerly was Chief of the Ilion (N. Y.) Fire Department.

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, former Superintendent of Schools of the City of Milwaukee, died yesterday in that city of malarial fever, aged fifty-five years. He was one of the best-known educators in the Middle West.

Mrs. SIMON M. ANDREWS is dead at her Summer residence, in Riverside, Conn., at the age of sixty years. After eating a piece of chocolate cake she was taken violently ill, and died four hours later. Her death was attributed to acute indigestion.

JOSEPH MCCURDY, for more than thirty years the sexton of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, in Williamsburg, died yesterday at his home, 445 Bedford Avenue. Mr. McCurdy was stricken with apoplexy last Fall. He was born in Bridgeport, Conn., seventy-two years ago, and had lived in Williamsburg for half a century.

ERNEST P. VITMAN, formerly general manager of the International Trading Company of Kansas City and Port Arthur, Texas, and who had been associated financially with the Stilwell Railroad Enterprises

KING PEPPER'S STAKES

Erratic Old Sprinter Beat Irene Lindsay for the Bayshore.

Eugenia Burch Was First After a Good Race for the Handicap at Gravesend Track.

With the Bayshore Stakes, under selling conditions, and over a sprinting course, as the chief event, the unpretentious programme offered by the Brooklyn Jockey Club for the second day of the Gravesend Fall meeting appealed only to the betting patrons of racing, but to that element the appeal was strong enough to bring out a full representation of the "regulars." The results also were fairly satisfactory, well backed horses winning straight through the card, though only two actual post favorites were returned first.

The Bayshore Stakes, over the short six-furlong course, in every sense filled the place that the race had on the card. It also came nearer, furnishing a surprise than any other race of the afternoon. Of the ten horses left to run, Irene Lindsay, stable mate of the great McChesney, and a winner at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, was installed favorite, Parisienne, King Pepper, and Mamie Worth were the next best thought of. Irene Lindsay was backed so steadily that before the horses went to the post the gamps in the betting inclosure were chattering in the strain made familiar at Saratoga about big bets and a gigantic plunge that E. E. Smathers, owner of Irene Lindsay, was said to have made on the mare. Whether Mr. Smathers plunged or did not plunge, there was the certainty that a great sum of money was bet on Irene Lindsay by the friends of the owner and the stable connections, with severely disappointing results, for while the Western mare had quite as much speed as her owner anticipated, she had just a trifle less speed than was possessed for the occasion by the erratic, sour, and unreliable King Pepper, whose owner, Frank Farrell, bet on him, as he said, "simply because he could not afford to let him run unbacked."

King Pepper in his turf career has found more ways of being beaten than it is recorded any single horse ever practiced, but he forgot them all in the race for the Bayshore Stakes, and for once raced in a style becoming to a race horse. At the lifting of the barrier, he shot to the front instead of wheeling and being left at the post, as he frequently has done. Then he went on to race as eagerly as if he had never sulked in his life. Irene Lindsay, third at the start, went after him like a flash, and in the first twenty yards was at his head, and hanging on in the manner that popularly was supposed to be best calculated to make King Pepper stop.

From the first jump the two were drawing away from the others in the race, and head and head were battling for the advantage as of first place at a pace that made the trailers dizzy after a quarter of a mile had been covered. Irene Lindsay then showed her nose in front, and kept it there until the turn into the stretch for the home run was reached, King Pepper in the meantime hanging on as if determined to vary his variegated history by a new style of performance. Commonly King Pepper has stopped when hard pressed in a race, but in the Bayshore he settled down to a bulldog effort that took him slightly away from the mare as they entered the stretch. The pace had told on both horses at this point, and the field began to close slightly, headed by Van Ness and Mamie Worth, but it was King Pepper's day for surprises, and he made the most of it by giving a response when Fuller, who rode him, called on him for a final effort. Sticking to his work to the end, he won, ridden out, by a length and a half from Irene Lindsay, who lasted just long enough to beat out Mamie Worth by a head for second place.

Another uncommonly pretty race was furnished in the mile and a furlong handicap, for which an even half-dozen horses ran, with the three-year-olds, Injunction, top weight with 118 pounds, and Eugenia Burch, 110 pounds, equal favorites at post time. In the contest the luck all was with Eugenia Burch, ridden by Fuller, and against Injunction, ridden by Gannon. Well up all the way, Eugenia Burch at the finish of the first furlong, with a rush, had won, ridden out, by a half length from Himself, who was the pacemaker.

The racegoing public has come to recognise the excellence of the small stable owned and trained by Woodford Clay, and therefore it caused no surprise when the young Kentuckian showed another winner in the smart filly Outcome, who captured the fifth event in clever style, after racing in the first flight all the way. Fristhe was the favorite for this race, but the winner was by no means neglected, though it probably was more the form of her stable than the filly's individual form that made her a good second choice. Wild Pirate, who has been a "good thing" in anticipation for so long a time that the joke writers have taken liberties with his name, at last verified the promise that he made in fast trials two years ago, and was first in clever fashion for the selling mile and a sixteenth, for which another ancient "good thing," The Rhymer, was the post favorite.

The fast two-year-old The Minute Man, who beat McChesney at Sheepshead Bay, found a race that seemed made to order for him in the second event, and, carrying high weight, 122 pounds, still got started at odds on in a field of nine. The Minute Man was in front when the barrier was lifted, and in front he remained, winning by a length, pulled back to Mineola. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; scale from $5,500 down to $1,000; about six furlongs.

James R. Keene's Tam O'Shanter, b. or br. c., by Kingston-Ben-my-Chree, 108 pounds, (Gannon, 15 to 8 and even.....1
F. R. Hitchcock's Castalian, ch. f., 105, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
J. L. Holland's Counterpoise, ch. g., 105, (Higgins,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3
Time—1:15. Won ridden out by three parts of a length, a length between second and third. Princess Tulane, Sweet Alice, Osgood, Our Nugget, Interval, Prairie Wonder, Constantine, Weyfield, Prince Ching, Judge Fulton, Orloff, Miss Snyder, and Cappamore also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by James Rowe.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

John E. Madden's The Minute Man, ch. c., by Juvenal-Semper Paratus, 107 pounds, (O'Neil,) 4 to 10 and even.....1
W. C. Whitney's Mineola, ch. f., 104, (Reidfern,) 15 to 5 and 2 to 5.....2
S. W. Schorr's Tom Cod, ch. c., 107, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3
Time—1:08 3-5. Won easily by a length, four lengths between second and third. Bryn Mawr, Malinas, Blythesse, Patagonia, Sir Carter, and Lady Badger also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs.

Frank Farrell's King Pepper, ch. h., 5 years, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 5 and 5 to 2.....1
S. S. Smathers's Irene Lindsay, br. m., 5, by Sir George-Vantage, 98, (Higgins,) 6 to 5 and 4 to 5.....2
Jacob Wirth's Mamie Worth, ch. f., 3, by Sir George-Ethel Thomas, 109, (Hicks,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3
Time—1:09 4-5. Won, ridden out by a length and a half, a head between second and third. Van Ness, Futurita, Salvatella, Trinity Bell, Toscan, Parisienne, and Ishlana also ran. Value to the winner, $1,020. Winner trained by Frank Weir.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

Mrs. L. Cortiss's Eugenia Burch, h. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-The Humber, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....1
W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. h., 5, 99, (Hedfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
Foxhall P. Keene's Injunction, ch. c., 6, 118, (Gannon,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....3
Time—1:53 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a half length, two lengths between second and third. Duke of Kendal, Gold Ball, and April Shower also ran. Value to the winner, $1,060. Winner trained by William Smith.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Woodford Clay's Outcome, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Ollie Queen, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....1
J. E. Madden's Burdette, b. f., 110, (Hicks,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....2
The Messrs. Stable's Gay Lisette, ch. f., 110, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3
Time—1:07 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a half length; a length between second and third. Gamelighter, Gananoque, Sandy Fields, Miss Shilrieff, Belle of Belle Meade, Privilege, Castalouge, Lady Mirthful, Fox, Miss Melton, and Quickstep also ran. Value to the winner, $950. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

Fred Burlew's Wild Pirate, br. g., 3 years, by Wild Fire-Lady Pepper, 102 pounds, (O'Neil,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
W. C. Smith's Lord Tweed, b. a., 5, 96, (Dessaus,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5.....2
W. M. Merrick's McMahon, ch. h., 6, 101, (Reidfern,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3
Time—1:48. Won cleverly by two lengths, a length between second and third. Setauket, Sadie, The Rhymer, Dark Planet, Knight of the Carter, Hackamack, Alderivy, Bonnemere, and Swamplands also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Wealth, 140 pounds; High Chancellor, 130; Race King and Demurrer, 123 each; Mary Street and Damon, 116 each; Paul Clifford, 112; Disarth and Chosta, 109 each, and Shiloh, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for horses three years old and upward; about two and a half miles through the field. Lavatory, 168 pounds; Land of Clover, 160; Parion, Ivan, Orangeman, Gortnagallan, Elsiskey, Cephalalgia, and Fulminate, 153; Gascon, Defender, and Baron Pepper, 150 each, and Enright, 143.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Turquoise Blue, Ocean Tide, and Divination, 118 pounds; Golden Drop, Miscola, Armenia, Marjoram, Palette, Graceful, and Plasmonia, 107 pounds each, and Audience, Tupelo, Marmee, Dimple, Monsoon, Hortensia, and Fine Art, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Major Daingerfield, 126 pounds; Leader, 107; Warranted, 106; Circus, 98; Sergeant and Sheriff Bell, 95 each; Moon Dance, 94; Gold Ball, 93; Colonsay, 90; Jadeway, 88, and Charawind, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Silver Dave, 120 pounds; Helle, 106; Agnes Brennan and San Remo, 104 each; Carmelita, 103; Bob Murphy, 102; Hylas, 101; High Heels and Anirad, 99 each; Goldpink and Telephone, 97 each, and Whisteria, Prince Vic, Mimon, Gunwad, and Florisel, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Williamsteed, Guy Park, and Cannon Ball, 112 pounds each, and Beverly Colonel, Borer, Queen Elizabeth, East Kelston, Gates Medal, Dick Roberts, Calcutta, Paget, Pauper, Pass Book, Lenarza, and Tom Lawson, 109 each.

Igniter for the Brighton Cup.

Julius Bauer, trainer of the racing stable of A. Featherstone, has announced that Igniter, winner of the Annual Champion Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, Saturday, will be specially prepared for the last of the valuable and famous long distance events of the season, the Brighton Cup, to be run for at the October meeting of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. This race is the event which has been selected by J. B. Haggin, owner of Waterboy, and A. J. Joyner, trainer of that horse, as the test that Waterboy shall run before he is retired to the stud. The plan outlined for the Featherstone horse thus seems to guarantee at least one worthy opponent for Waterboy, to whom, with McChesney out of the way, the Brighton Cup was conceded by horsemen.

Waterboy is engaged in most of the weight-for-age stakes remaining to be run this season, and has some other engagements in races, the conditions of which favor him as compared with McChesney, but it now seems settled that the black four-year-old will be campaigned as was Salvator, and will be raced more with a view to enhancing his reputation than for the ends of sport. The Brighton Cup thus has been selected as a race which will prove Waterboy's merit over a distance of ground, though the prospects are that, aside from Igniter, he will meet a very cheap class of horses in that event, while the best horses of the year are entered in the other valuable races, also at long distances, for which Waterboy is eligible, but which he will pass.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Sorry Day for New York, the Nationals Being Shut Out at Cincinnati.

The National League games scheduled for Brooklyn at St. Louis, and Philadelphia at Chicago, yesterday were postponed on account of rain and wet grounds. The New York team lost the opening game of the series at Cincinnati, where the local players scored a shut out, 8 to 0. Pittsburg and Boston played a double header at Pittsburg, the locals winning the first and losing the second.

The Western American League teams were on their way East yesterday to begin their final series of the season, so that only two games were scheduled. At Boston the Greater New York players were very decisively beaten by the home team, the score being 12 to 8 and the Philadelphia Athletics met with defeat at Washington. The local American League team will return to the Washington Heights grounds this afternoon and will play there every day except Sundays, until this year's championship schedule is completed.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Cincinnati, 8; New York, 0.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 4.
Boston, 5; Pittsburg, 1, (2d game.)

Boston, 12; New York, 8.
Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Fails to Score Against Cincinnati—Mathewson Hit with Ease.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—That the local players would give the New York Nationals a hard fight during the final series here was generally expected, but the home team excelled the sanguine anticipations of their friends by batting Mathewson out of the box in five innings, as well as administering a shut-out to the visitors in the opening game to-day. Hahn only allowed four hits to McGraw's men, and these were scattered through as many innings. Bartley, a new pitcher whom McGraw secured from the Texas State League, replaced Mathewson in the sixth inning, and four runs were made off him right away, but in the next two innings he only allowed two hits. Hahn's work was made all the more effective by faultless fielding on the part of the home team, while five misplays were charged against New York. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Donlin, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Bres'han, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dolan, rf	2	2	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	8	2	0
Beckley, 1b	1	0	10	1	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Steinf't, 2b	2	2	2	1	0	Babb, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Daly, 2b	0	2	1	5	0	Lauder, 2b	0	1	2	0	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	3	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Peitz, c	1	0	7	1	0	Bowerman, c	0	0	1	2	0
Hahn, p	0	1	0	1	0	Matt'son, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Bartley, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	11	27	12	0	*Dunn	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	0	4	24	11	1

*Batted for Mathewson in sixth.

Cincinnati .....0 0 2 0 2 4 0 0 —8
New York .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Browne, Steinfeldt. Three-base hits—Steinfeldt, Daly, (2,) Corcoran. Hits—Off Mathewson, 8. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; New York, 2. Double plays—Daly, Corcoran, and Beckley. First base on balls—By Mathewson, 4; by Bartley, 4. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Mathewson, 5; by Bartley, 2. Passed ball—Warner, 2. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

TWO GAMES AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—In a double-header played here to-day the Boston Nationals broke even with the local champions. The home team won the first game by timely hitting and lost the second through their being unable to bunch hits off Willis, who held them without a run until the final inning. The scores by innings:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	2	1
Boston	0	1	0

Batteries—Leever and Phelps; Williams and Moran. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0

Batteries—Veil and Smith; Willis and Moran. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	88	48	.647	Brooklyn	69	68	.504
New York	75	61	.806	Boston	58	78	.414
Chicago	75	62	.501	Philadelphia	41	76	.442
Cincinnati	68	67	.644	St. Louis	43	87	.336

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Badly Beaten by Boston in Final Game Between the Teams.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Heavy batting by the local Americans and costly errors by the visiting New York players gave Boston an easy victory in to-day's game, the last of the season's series between these clubs. Young was in the box for the home team and the visitors hit him only in one inning, the fifth, with any effect, and then they scored their three runs. Tannehill, who pitched for Griffith's team, got off easily in the opening inning, but the local batters found him readily in the next inning, scoring three runs on two singles, a double, and two errors. They tallied twice in the fourth inning, three times in the sixth, and followed up with four in the seventh and eighth innings, making twelve runs in all. There were several fielding features, in which Dougherty, Collins, Elberfeld, and Conroy were prominent. Dougherty's one-handed catch off McFarland in the seventh inning being the most sensational. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Collins, 3b	3	3	1	2	0	Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Freeman, rf	1	2	1	1	0	Davis, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Parent, ss	2	2	3	3	0	Elberf'd, ss	0	0	4	2	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Will'ms, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	3	3	1	Jordan, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	McFar'd, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Criger, c	0	0	5	2	0	Beville, c	0	0	8	0	1
Young, p	1	2	0	0	0	Tann'hill, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	12	17	27	9	1	Total	3	5	24	10	2

Boston .....0 3 0 3 2 0 4 0 —12
New York .....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 9; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Dougherty, Ferris, Tannehill. Three-base hits—Dougherty, Williams. Home runs—Stahl, Parent. Stolen bases—Young, (2,) Ferris, La Chance, Collins. First base on balls—Off Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, 2. Struck out—By Young, 3; by Tannehill, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kerins. Attendance—3,804.

WASHINGTON, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Before Pitcher Plank of the visiting Philadelphia team could settle down the local men had scored four runs in the first two innings of to-day's game, which were sufficient to win. The fielding of both teams was very sharp, three double plays being made on each side. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Washington	4	7	1
Philadelphia	2	7	2

Batteries—Orth and Kittredge; Plank and Schreck. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	82	43	.656	Detroit	61	62	.496
Cleveland	72	56	.563	St. Louis	60	63	.490
Philadelphia	66	57	.537	Chicago	54	69	.448
New York	62	58	.517	Washington	38	87	.304

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Boston.
Detroit in Washington.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.

New York State League Games.

At Gloversville—Syracuse, 12; A. J. and G., 4.
At Troy—Troy, 14; Ilion, 2. Troy, 10, Ilion, 4. (Second game.)
At Albany—Albany, 6; Utica, 2.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 1; Binghamton, 0.

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E
Rochester	5	7	2
Jersey City	4	6	5

Batteries—Pfannmiller, Merritt, and Dillon; Fertsch and Steelman. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H	E
Newark	4	6	2
Baltimore	3	7	1

Batteries—Hodge and Shea; Adkins and Ahearn.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	6	10	2
Montreal	5	10	2

Batteries—Laroy, Hooker, and Gibson; Pappalau and Brennan. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Toronto	11	11	0
Providence	4	7	3

Batteries—Briggs and Fuller; Yerkes and Duggan. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

WILL NOT SELL MAJOR DELMAR.

E. E. Smathers Offers $30,000 for the Gelding—Driver Starr Thrown at Readville Track.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 15.—It was announced this afternoon during the second day's racing of the Breeders' meeting at the Readville track that W. H. Parks of Glens Falls, N. Y., the owner of Major Delmar, had refused an offer from E. E. Smathers of $30,000 for the gelding.

The racing was devoid of special incident until the last heat, when an unfortunate accident occurred to Driver George Starr. The four horses in the 2:18 pace were just rounding the first turn when an obtruding rail in the fence caught the sulky from which Starr was driving Double Z. The sulky was capsized and Starr thrown heavily to the ground. He was unconscious for twenty minutes, and although subsequent examination showed that no bones were broken, it is possible that there may be internal injuries.

In the regular events the talent had a couple of upsets. McKinley won the 2:11 trot after dropping the first heat to Belle Kuser. Dr. Maclara was a favorite in the 2:20 pace, but Pan Michael, a brother of the noted trotter Bordina, 2:07, won the race in straight heats and reduced his record to 2:07¾. Lizzie A. showed a lot of form in the three-year-old race and in the initial heat trotted he middle half of the mile in 1:03½.

Farris and Easter, trotting to pole, lowered their record from 2:14½ to 2:12¾. Wild Wind lowered his record from 2:16¼ to 2:12¾. Jim Barium 2:21 to 2:27¾, and Khaki 2:20¼ to 2:29. Royal R. Sheldon failed in his attempt to beat 2:04¾ pacing, making it in 2:05¾.

Duke of Roxburghe Rides to Hounds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—The meet of the Monmouth County Hounds this afternoon was notable because of the riding of the Duke of Roxburghe after the hounds. The Duke was mounted on P. F. Collier's hunter Tiny Tim, and others in the hunt were Miss Edith Colford, Miss Bancroft, Capt. and Lady Kathleen Lindsay, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the number of women riders being the largest of the season.

Miss Colford was first in at the finish, with the Duke of Roxburghe a close second. The Duke showed himself to be thoroughly skilled in cross-country riding, and took the highest jumps without faltering.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL WORK.

Morley Expected Surely To-day—Home Games Will Be Played on Polo Grounds.

Examinations interfered materially with the progress of Columbia's football practice yesterday at South Field. Many of the new candidates are taking examinations for entrance to the university and several of the older students are working off conditions.

William R. Morley, the head graduate coach, again failed to put in an appearance, but, according to Capt. Smith, he will be on hand this afternoon to direct the practice. Smith also said that close upon Morley's arrival E. B. Bruce, Columbia's veteran tackle, would don his togs for the coming season. Two new men were at work, Fluhrer and Rich. The latter is a sturdy sophomore and pulled an oar in the Columbia freshman boat last June. He appears to have the making of a strong half back.

At the beginning of the work Enos, Post, and Fisher did the punting, while the other men received. All the candidates were then coached in getting down the field and tackling on kicks. Fluhrer, the new man, was then tried at punting, and did the best work of the day. With Fluhrer and Smythe as centres, and Thatner and Fisher as quarter backs, the more promising men were coached in running with the ball, with only the quarter back for interference and no opposing rush line. John Wolff and David Smyth, two of Columbia's veterans, were present.

Harry A. Fisher, the manager of the eleven, said that all arrangements had been completed whereby Columbia will play all its home games at the Polo Grounds, as last year. The gridiron will, if possible, be laid out nearer the grand stand, so as to give spectators a better view. It will not be possible to remove the unfortunate grade now existing in parts of the field. Jack Wright Columbia's famous guard, has accepted a position as head football coach at the Kentucky State University.

Baseball To-day, 4 P.M. American League, Greater N. Y. vs. Chicago. B'way & 155th St. —Adv.

JERSEY TENNIS MEN PLAY

Good Matches Mark Opening of Championship Event.

Anderson and Prentice Carry Off the Honors of the Day—Winner Will Challenge Stevens.

Frederick G. Anderson won his way to the semi-final round of the New Jersey State championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the St. George Cricket Club, at Ninth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken. His racquet work was very brilliant and the accuracy of his passes off his backhand strokes was more than his opponents could overcome. The playing at Hoboken yesterday marked the beginning of the championship meeting, which this year, for the first time in its history, takes its place among the Autumn fixtures held under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

Fully half of the matches in the singles were completed by nightfall, but this was due to the severe ruling of the committee in charge, as they posted defaults against all of the players entered who failed to appear. The committee is composed of Oliver S. Campbell, Robert D. Wrenn, and Richard Stevens, and they are opposed to allowing the tournament to drag along over the allotted week, as has been the case in other events this season. They have further decided only to play the singles unless a fair-sized number of entries is put in at once for the doubles. As it was, the committee threw out nearly a dozen entries for the singles that were received after the date of closing.

The match in which the Canadian ex-champion, Anderson, met his clubmate, Samuel C. Westfall of the Kings County Club, Brooklyn, provided the best sport of the day. Westfall kept the ball low and close up to the net in making his returns. This forced Anderson to run in to make his returns and gave Westfall the opportunity to volley that he desired. He played Anderson close on all of the games and won the second set of the contest, but Anderson managed to keep Westfall back at the critical points and gained the victory on his passes.

The Harvard player, B. S. Prentice, put up a clever game against Cecil C. De Mille of the Ramapo Tennis Club, and gave indications that he will be in the limit for the right to challenge Richard Stevens, the present holder of the title for the championship honors and trophy. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Samuel C. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, defeated S. Van R. Kennedy, Nyack Country Club, 6—0, 6—4; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, defeated E. W. Scott, Country Club of Westchester, N. Y., by default; W. M. Fisher, Stevens Institute Tennis Club, defeated Fred S. Bindray, Knickerbocker Field Club, by default.

First Round—B. S. Prentice, Harvard University, defeated Cecil C. De Mille, Ramapo Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1; Henry Mason, St. George Tennis Club, defeated P. B. Hawk, Nyack Country Club, 6—4, 6—4; W. N. Tilden, Brooklyn Tennis Club, defeated George T. Adee, Country Club of Westchester, N. Y., by default; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Samuel C. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2; William M. Fisher, Stevens Institute Tennis Club, defeated D. Brannan, Brooklyn Tennis Club, by default; Sidney J. Smith, Philadelphia, defeated S. O. Miller, Columbia University, 6—2, 6—2; William C. De Mille, Columbia University, defeated Ford Huntington, St. George Tennis Club, by default; William White, Brooklyn Tennis Club, defeated M. Tilden, Jr., Brooklyn Tennis Club, by default. Second Round—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated W. N. Tilden, Brooklyn Tennis Club, by default; William C. De Mille, Columbia University, defeated William White, Brooklyn Tennis Club, by default.

Nassau Country Club Tennis Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—In the tennis tournament at the Nassau County Club to-day the semi-finals in the men's singles were finished. Only one round was played, Mr. Belden beating Mr. Busch, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, and on Saturday Mr. Belden will play B. F. Whitney in the final round. In the mixed doubles, which were concluded to-day, Mr. Pratt and Miss F. Brown beat Mr. Tappan and Miss Fox, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3, and Mr. Kimball and Mrs. Whitney beat Jerome Travers and Miss G. Travers, 6—1, 6—4. In the final round Mr. Pratt and Miss Brown beat Mr. Kimball and Mrs. Whitney, 2—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Spring Lake Golfers Win.

The final golf team match was played yesterday between the Spring Lake and Seabright teams in the series of games for the North Jersey Coast championship. The game was played on the links of the Spring Lake Club, and the home team won by 27 holes to 7. L. L. Kellogg, Jr., headed the victorious team, and he defeated F. W. Menzies, the Seabright Captain, by 5 holes. The players were:

SPRING LAKE.		SEABRIGHT.	
L. L. Kellogg, Jr.	5	F. W. Menzies	0
Garfield Scott	3	Pierre A. Proal	0
H. B. Davis	3	W. W. Spaulding	0
L. Runyon	3	R. Havemeyer	0
G. H. Baley	3	Dr. Gill Wylie	0
Dr. Toulman	3	Dr. Ayres	0
H. Townsend	3	Louis B. Kerr	0
F. Larkin	3	A. Symington	0
Charles Worrall	3	F. W. Sanger	1
Ross Neelson	3	R. Vaninge	1
Total	27	Total	7

New Record for Mahopac Links.

The Bedford and Mahopac Golf Club teams met yesterday in a match on the links of the former club at Lake Mahopac, N. Y. The visiting team of nine members won by 29 holes to 16. Dwight Partridge, who headed the Bedford team, and beat his opponent, J. A. Peck, by 10 holes, made a new record of 74 strokes for the Mahopac links. The card is:

Dwight Partridge, Bedford—
Out .....4 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—40
In .....5 3 5 4 3 4 5 4 7—34—74

The players on the teams with scores are:

MAHOPAC.		BEDFORD.	
J. A. Peck	0	D. Partridge	10
H. Burdick	0	E. Raymond	4
L. Bradley	0	H. Cushman	3
O. M. Bostwick	5	F. S. Mall	0
W. D. Mann	0	G. T. Kirby	4
W. Lawrence	0	H. R. Lounsbery	10
E. Power	0	J. Lounsbery	3
E. C. Dusenbury	7	G. E. Wood	0
G. Benet	0	S. Derickson, Jr.	0
Total	12	Total	29

Earlier Date for Automobile Run.

Manager Miles of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers yesterday announced the detailed route for the endurance run to Pittsburg, which the association will hold next month. It has been found necessary to divide the trip from Cleveland to Pittsburg into two daily parts instead of one, as originally planned, thus making the run cover eight days instead of seven. In consequence, the run will start a day earlier, on Oct. 6, instead of Oct. 7. The start will be made from Weehawken, N. J., near the Point View Hotel.

Alabama Against Sunday Sports.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 15.—A sweeping bill, prohibiting the playing of baseball, football, tennis, and golf on Sunday, passed the House of Representatives yesterday. The bill now goes to the Senate, with prospects of being passed by a good majority there.

Light As a Bubble

Zu Zu GINGER SNAPS reflect the palate's desire for a tickle of spice concealed in a morsel of golden brown. If you really want to be tickled give the grocer 5 cents and—

SAY

Zu Zu

In the In-er-seal Package

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

AMHERST'S VALUABLE GIFT

Endowment to Fit Graduates to Teach Physical Education.

Daughter of the Late Charles Pratt of Brooklyn Gives Funds to Secure $1,500 Income.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 15.—Announcement has just been made by President Harris that, by the gift of a daughter of the late Charles Pratt of Brooklyn, the Department of Physical Education of Amherst College is to receive an additional annual income of $1,500. Under the conditions of the gift, a graduate of the college, complying with certain requirements, may by a year or more of work in the theory and practice of physical education fit himself to become a teacher of that science, while in the meantime, as incidental to his study, assisting in the work of the department here.

The endowment is the first of its kind, so far as is known, and marks a departure for Amherst that is akin to that made more than forty years ago, when President Stearns, Dr. Nathan Allen, Dr. Ebenezer Alden, and Henry Ward Beecher conceived the idea of organizing a department of physical education, to be on the same footing as the other departments of instruction. To be sure, in the present case the innovation is far less radical in character than that which brought the Amherst Department of Physical Education into being, but it is held to be of first importance by the college authorities, as representing in a measure a consummation of plans begun nearly a half century ago.

In large measure the result has been made possible by the generosity of the sons and daughters of the late Charles Pratt. From different members of that family the college has received in the last fifteen years the present gymnasium, athletic field, new grand stand, supplanting one burned down two years ago; the college health cottage, which combines the unitarian facilities that its name implies with those of a hospital, and several endowments for particular aims.

Through this equipment for physical education the college has been able to maintain a highly developed system of instruction, which begins with the incoming freshman receives his preliminary physical examination, and ends four years later, when, as a senior, he is finally examined in order to determine what his physical improvement has been. This method has the effect of putting into the hands of the department a particularized record of the physical characteristics of each man coming into college and enabling the physicians and athletic instructor in charge to provide ways for the correcting of physical deficiencies and for building up a normal man. How far this effort has been successful is shown by thirty years' statistics of successive generations of Amherst students compiled by the hands of these individual records, which indicate a steady improvement in each of the four years in the course.

The Amherst Department of Physical Education has had at its head during its entire existence Dr. Edward Hitchcock, who is recognised throughout the United States as the pioneer of collegiate physical education. With him are associated Dr. Paul C. Phillips as associate professor and Richard Kelligan as instructor in athletics and gymnastics. The latter, in addition to his class work, has in the past few years been largely in charge of the physical condition of the athletic teams.

Football Starting Well at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.—Football practice at Syracuse University has begun. About thirty-five candidates reported on the first day, but this number will be trebled before the end of the week. The new coaches who are to take Sweetland's place under the graduate system, recently adopted in Syracuse athlet

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Thomas Cruse, Major Granville O. Haskell, and Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, is appointed to meet at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis, to inventory the public property and funds and make the customary returns therefor in the case of Capt. C. R. Colquhoun, Quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat and Capt. James R. Thompson are detailed to act as umpires during the army maneuvres at West Point, N.Y., from Sept. 21 to Sept. 26, inclusive, and will report to Major Gen. John C. Bates, United States Army, for duty.

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, Nineteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Eighth Infantry, Company F.

Capt. John A. Ferry, Thirtieth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement from active service, Sept. 14, is announced.

Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, Twentieth Infantry, will remain on duty at Fort Sheridan until further orders.

Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Artillery Corps, is detailed to the artillery board at Fort Monroe.

Capt. James P. Mofadon is assigned to the command of Company G, Second Battalion of Engineers, to take effect on his relief from duty with Company L, Third Battalion.

Special orders to Capt. Jay J. Morrow are amended so as to direct him to report to the Adjutant General of the army for orders upon his arrival in the United States.

Capt. George M. Grimes, First Infantry, is transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry, Company D.

First Lieut. William K. McCue, First Infantry, will report to Col. Stephen C. Mills, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department, at such time as Col. Mills may designate, for examination by the board.

Transfers in the Coast Artillery: Capt. Walter S. Alexander, Forty-seventh to Thirty-third Company; Capt. Brooke Payne, Thirty-third Company to the unassigned list; Capt. Arthur F. Curda, Third to Forty-seventh Company. Capt. Payne will proceed without delay to Fort Monroe for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Parker is detached from the Isla de Cuba and ordered to Cavite station.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Coffin is detached from Cavite station and ordered to the command of the Isla de Cuba.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Traynor is detached from the Solace and ordered to duty at Pollow station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Arrived—Nina and Lawrence at Newport, Texas at New York, Hannibal at Lambert Point, Worden, Whipple, and Hull at Newport, Nero at Galveston.

Sailed—Alert, from San Diego for cruise; Chauncey, from Norfolk for Fort Monroe; Sylph, from Oyster Bay for New Haven.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—Incorporated to-day:

White Glen Mining Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—G. H. Ruetgen, Brooklyn, and G. G. Gould and E. H. Brown, New York.

Pure Oil Lubricator Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. C. Billings, C. B Hoff, and C. G. Cutler, New York.

Bruen Realty Company, New York; capital, $90,000. Directors—J. G. Stevenson, Brooklyn, and D. R. Stewart and H. I. Smith, New York.

Fifth Avenue Library Society, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Cora M. Eliot, New York, and C. C. Voorhees, Bensonhurst.

Carmina Indian Congress and Life on the Plains, New York, amusement enterprise; capital, $4,000. Directors—W. J. Cummins, Nashville, Tenn., and F. S. Cummins and E. L. Ashbaugh, New York.

I. S. Zeman Company, New York, drugs; capital, $2,000. Directors—I. S. Zeman, W. B. Gutton, and J. F. Lasarus, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 15.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Consumers of New York, to manufacture and deal in chemicals, drugs, and other medicinal preparations; capital, $100,000.

James Automatic Testing and Recording Scale Company of New York, to engage in general merchandise business; capital, $100,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:41	Sun sets	6:09
Moon rises	12:23		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:39	3:01	2:57	3:20
Gov. Isl'd	3:20		3:38	
H. Gate		4:28		5:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Città di Milano, Genoa	2:00 P. M.
Mt. Hood	2:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	2:00 P. M.
Leelanaw, Jacksonville	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Merkur, New York	9:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Bluecher, Hamburg	10:00 A. M.
El Sol, Galveston	2:00 P. M.
Kleinwille	3:00 P. M.
Kurfurst, Brehen	1:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Lauretian, Glasgow	12:00 M.
Manitou, Havana	
Mexico	11:00 A. M.
Parima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

Cattle, Liverpool	3:00 P. M.
Celandia, Mobile	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Altai, Port au Prince and West Indian ports	12:00 M.
Athos, Messina and Port Limon	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp	
Campania, Liverpool	2:00 P. M.
Carib Prince, Ponce and La Guayra	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Key West and Galveston	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Mayre	10:00 A. M.
Minnetonka, London	4:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	1:00 P. M.
Oldenburg, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.
Waldersee, Hamburg	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mail closes here on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays only.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 12:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and at 12:30 P. M. Sundays. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and Sunday at 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and Sunday at 11:30 P. M. Mails for Bahamas, by rail to Miami, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and Sunday at 11:30 P. M. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer sometime after the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded on the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (Mails for Australia cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Mails—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe and New Zealand, the Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest route. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or via Europe must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to sort of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their being dispatched overland from San Francisco. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Amiata, Galveston, Sept. 6.	
Allegheny, St. Lucia, Sept. 6.	
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 9.	
El Sol, Galveston, Sept. 10.	
Leelanaw, Georgetown, S. C.	
Carnival, Trinidad, Sept. 6.	
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 9.	
Seguranca, Derry, Sept. 1.	

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Crescentic, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.	
El Sol, Galveston, Sept. 12.	
Macduff, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.	
Pelotia, Hamburg, Sept. 3.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 10.	
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 16.	
Pontabelle, St. Croix, Sept. 12.	
Rekis, Christiansand, Sept. 4.	
Louisiana, London, Sept. 4.	
Peconic, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.	
Salnic, Galveston, Sept. 12.	

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Auckenking, Glasgow, Sept. 8.	
Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 11.	
Philadelphia, Southampton	Sept. 12.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 12.	

Arrived.

SS Katahdin, Chisholm, Georgetown Sept. 11, with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Olinda, (Cubana,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Catharine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hugemann, Bremen Sept. 8 and Southampton and Cherbourg 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Kerr, Liverpool Sept. 6, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:48 P. M. 14th.

SS Verona, (Nor.,) Ottolin, Kingston, &c., Sept. 6, with fruit and passengers to the Jersey Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Navahoe, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 10 and Wilmington, N. C., 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Konig Albert, (Ger.,) Polack, Bremen Sept. 5 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:37 A. M.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) Bruno, Marseilles, &c., July 27, to Hirsel, Poltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana, Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:52 A. M.

Sailed.

SS City of Macon, for Savannah.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) for Filleys Island.

SS Opland, (Nor.,) for Santiago, &c.

SS Northeastern, for Port Arthur, Texas.

SS Julia Luckenbach, for Galveston.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) for Bayos via Gibralta.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Saratoga, for Colon.

SS Federica, (Austr.,) for Trieste via Philadelphia.

SS Iris, (Nor.,) for Mobile.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Roma, (Pr.,) for Naples.

SS El Paso, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Ss Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wade, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bahle, (from Yokohama, Hiogo, Shanghai, Hongkong, &c.,) sld. from Colombo for New York Sept. 10.

SS Carpathia, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, sld. from Liverpool for New York via Queenstown to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York for Malta, Venice, Trieste, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kronprezss Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Galileo, (Ger.,) Capt. Savoy, sld. from Naples for New York Sept. 10.

SS Hellig Olav, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, sld. from Christiania for New York Sept. 11.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Schoenburg, sld. from Hamburg for New York Sept. 12.

SS Vincenzo Bonanno, (Ital.,) Capt. Bologna, sld. from Denia for New York Sept. 12.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from Genoa for New York, passed Sagres Sept. 13.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Thelen, from New York for —, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York via Christiania, arr. at Copenhagen Sept. 11.

SS Verona, (Ger.,) Capt. Spiesen, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Sept. 13.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed Scilly at noon to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coffin, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Santos Sept. 14.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hett, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges.

6002—Morris J. Goldstein.

6117—Jacob N. Mehlgrs.

6165—James Turd.

6080—Mary H. Jennings.

6009—Lilian M. Weser.

3825—Solomon Ullman.

6041—Samuel Solomon.

5787—George A. Payne.

5741—Morris Dubinsky.

5943—Dietman & Linke.

5535—Jacob & A. Zimmerman.

6045—S. & S. Seelig.

6071—Louis I. Rabiova.

5661—Englander & Rambar.

6075—Bernard Marks.

5824—Michael Honigbaum.

6084—Jennie M. Chricton

6122—Harris Ratkowsky.

6120—Willet M. Roos.

6124—Samuel Kracal.

6126—Henry Stiess.

6068—Kavy Siegel.

6230—Simon Feist.

6131—Frank & Lurie.

6110—Fred Hoeg.

6039—Dubsch & Dietz.

6040—Emil Baumbach.

6088—Ralph Cahn.

6014—Michael J. O'Connor.

6015—Ludwig Skoglund. Cases under objection.

6046—Meyer Cohen.

5362—G. & M. Niemann.

5450—Henry L. Boughton.

4721—Drillich & Holl.

5220—Henry W. Mayer. Adjourned cases.

4505—Morris Block.

5845—Schachmovitz & Greenblatt.

4639—Samuel Reimer.

5176—Orlando M. Harper.

5755—Moses Tischler.

6156—Isaac Friedman. Same vs. Wallace.

Same vs. Carlo.

Same vs. Burns.

Same vs. Martin.

Pleadings.

1—Robert L. Martin, Henry Vanhusan.

2—Samuel Parks.

3—Jacob Fischer.

4—Joseph Duffy, Thomas Foy.

5—Henry James.

6—Clias Nowak.

7—Samuel Cahill.

8—David Miller.

9—Hyman Reubenstein.

10—Emanuel Nathan.

11—Joseph Seward.

12—Frank Burns.

13—Frank Bowers, otherwise Frank Baker.

14—John Perry the younger.

15—William Todman, Abraham Nesowitts.

16—Michael Sullivan, Harry Pollis.

17—Robert daudolfo.

18—William Burns.

19—Samuel Parish, otherwise called Edward J. Parish.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Chadwick for the People.

1—Mabel Parker, James Parker.	7—Aric Kirschner. 8—Viola Mason. 9—Henry Burns. 10—Frank Hart. 11—Moses Batchillie. To fix a day for trial. 1—Francis C. Bonnard.
2—John Johnson.	
3—Pellegrino Trotisso.	
4—Frank Caludro.	
5—John J. Mullen.	
6—Joseph Koerner, Nathan Klein.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Bischoff, J. — Max Strauch vs. Jacob L. Friedman—Max Strauch.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Max L. Rohman vs. Mandel Miller et al.—Moses Levi, Abraham Anselowitz vs. Nathan Pollock.—Charles W. Ridgway.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Clarke, J. — Shulman vs. Shulman — Benjamin Oppenheimer, Smallman vs. Smallman—Frederic C. Lawyer, Cosgriff vs. Ruttman—Alexander U. Zinke, Lathbury vs. Albert's Portland Cement Company—Benjamin N. Cardozo, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Graves—William L. Turner.

SUPREME COURT — Bischoff, J. — Phelps vs. Stanton—John W. Russell.

Westchester County Calendar.

Day Calendar for Sept. 16.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Criminal division.

People vs. Turner.	
Same vs. Omella.	
Same vs. Flynn.	
Same vs. Thompson.	
Same vs. Rafferty.	
Same vs. Merrill.	

Civil division—The following cases are held until Sept. 24 for trial:

47—Kinney vs. Hijas.	11—Murray vs. Tonkers R. R. Co.
49—Davis vs. same.	12—Same vs. same.
65—Reiser vs. Tsounatsa.	14—Boccoli vs. Hempy.
67—Pennsylvania Sash & Door Co. vs. Scholdt.	20—Footman vs. Kellehor.
4—Tozzo vs. Sweeny.	32—Granzie vs. Tico.
10—Johnson vs. Marshall.	

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LEHR, individually and as a member of the firm of Kenny, Lehr & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 6,197.

To the creditors of Charles Lehr, individually and as a member of the firm of Kenny, Lehr & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1903, the said Charles Lehr was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, Sept. 15th, 1903.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

Money easy, 2@3 per cent.

Yesterday's stock market reversed Monday's in tone and in tendency, although not in extent of price movement, upon the negative of the factors in Monday's market. The damage to the crops by frost was not verified, but there was a fresh crop of predictions, followed by a conflict of assertion and denial from Washington and Chicago. The Washington report was both more agreeable, authoritative, and acceptable, prices moving rather in accord with it than with telegrams nearer to the harvest fields, and in the actual centre of the commodity speculation. The tone of the produce markets was as confused as this news, but in the result corn closed at a decline, but wheat, although reacting from the highest, retained a small fractional improvement. Cotton, which was to have suffered from the Florida cyclone, was upon consideration said to have been improved by the accompanying rain. There was some bear covering upon a bullish Government weekly report, but the closing hours were decidedly weak, buying for speculation being now a dangerous proposition.

Prices of stocks sympathized with such a reversal of Monday's chief factors. Atchison and Union Pacific were the most active leaders of the advance, as they had been prominent in Monday's fall. Over 90,000 shares were sold of each, and at the same advance of ⅞. St. Paul was less active but stronger. Metropolitan and Manhattan were strong, the strength being quite as natural as the weakness upon the crop fright. Reading regained a fraction of its loss, as was no more than right considering the intimate connection between the anthracite industry and the harvest yield—and Realty preferred fell but a fraction upon the passage of its dividend. It was commonly remarked that the accompanying announcement of a change in the company's bookkeeping system ought to have been worth more than the passage of an unearned dividend.

The whole effect of the Steel Trust conversion announcement was borne by the bonds. They fell from above 78 to 75, and closed at the lowest for the day upon sales of $445,500. The previous low record was 76¼, on Aug. 10. The preferred and common stock both advanced fractionally. There was no reason why they should not move with the list, but if the stocks are worth more the bonds are not worth less. The call upon the syndicate for $5,000,000 may be ill-timed in the present money market, but that is a personal matter, not affecting the worth of the property. The general situation is plainly bettered by the knowledge that the remaining $15,000,000 will not be called for at this time, and there is nothing fresh to be said about a scheme which is too familiar. But there is a fresh conundrum—why should a 5 per cent. bond of a corporation which is earning surplus enough to retire the issue in a few years sell at sacrifice prices? The answer is not to be found in any consideration of values, present or prospective, under any probable reaction from present prosperity outside of Wall Street.

There was the usual budget of minor good news to which scant attention is paid. Chicago reports a rather slack demand for crop-moving currency, the August foreign trade statement shows an excess of imports of gold of $2,837,883, and the Treasury granted permission to telegraph $1,500,000 of Australian gold from San Francisco upon its arrival within ten days. Upon the merchandise movement the excess of exports is double last year, showing the recent tendency to be better than the earlier months of the year, which thus far has accumulated a trade credit of $207,515,803, or less than the increase over last year of August alone. Erie reported a gain of a quarter of a million in its surplus for the June quarter. Pennsylvania and Reading put their shop force on thirteen hours' time, and some are working night shifts. Consols touched another low record—88 15-16—but the advance in the Berlin bank rate was not announced.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Norf. & West.	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	½	Reading	⅝
At. T. & S. Fe	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Rock Island	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Del. & Hud. & St. P.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Distillers' Sec.	1	Twin City	½
Manhattan	⅝	Union Pacific	⅞
Met. St. Ry.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1½
N. Y. Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Anaconda Copper	⅝	pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	North. American	1
Cl. C. C. & St. L.	2	Ry. Steel Sp.	1½
Col. Sc. 2d pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Den. & R. G.	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Det. South. pf.	1½	Wabash	⅝
Detroit Un. Ry.	1	Wabash pf.	⅝
General Electric	½	Wis. Central	½
K. C., F. S. & M.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Can. Southern 2d	1	Hous. & Tex. con. 6s.	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	2		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn U. El. 1st	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	
Det. City Gas 5s	1	5s	2½
Nat. R. R. of M. con.		St. L. S. W. 1st	1
4s	1	U. S. Steel 5s	5¼
Pac. & East. inc.	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 15	608,665
To date this year	114,833,976
Corresponding date last year	129,569,377

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 15	$1,613,500
To date this year	$462,858,500
Corresponding date last year	$662,796,650

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Snuff Co. common and preferred stocks.
Colorado and Southern Railroad first preferred stock.
General Electric Co.
International Silver Co. preferred stock.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis preferred stock.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred stock, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred stock trust certificates.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad.
Union Traction Co., Philadelphia.

COTTON PRICES LOWER.

The Brown Pool Said to be Selling—Theodore H. Price's Views.

Despite the fact that the weekly Government report was regarded as bullish and that the bull leaders were reported as buyers—though as a matter of fact there is reason to believe that the Brown pool is steadily selling September cotton whenever it can—prices on the Cotton Exchange broke sharply yesterday, anywhere from 16 to 20 points, and closed at practically the lowest.

Not a little liquidation by "small holders" was in evidence, while, in addition, the bears under the leadership of Theodore H. Price were said to be selling freely.

During the day Mr. Price issued a letter, in the course of which he said:

"A cable just received by me from Messrs. Haywood & Co. of Liverpool states that Manchester is indisposed to follow the advance in cotton, and is talking of adopting short time, awaiting the receipt of further supplies from the new crop. This course seems to be entirely logical, as the amount of new cotton coming forward is now increasing rapidly. Port receipts are to-day 26,000 bales, and will probably be 50,000 bales daily at the commencement of next week.

"A comparison between to-day's weekly Government report and that issued on Sept. 5, 1898, in which year the record crop of 11,256,000 bales was produced from an acreage 4,000,000 acres smaller than that of this year, shows that the two reports are almost identical in terms, the report of five years ago stating that 'cotton had suffered seriously from rust, shedding and insects, &c., during the week.'

"Much stress is being laid upon the lateness of the September movement, and the fact that practically none of this crop can reach spinners until Oct. 1. If this is the case it is obvious that none of it can be spun before October, and as another new crop will be available on Sept. 1, 1904, it is equally plain that the present crop will only be required to supply eleven months' consumption. As the estimated consumption of the world is about 900,000 bales a month of American cotton, it seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that there will be required out of the present crop 900,000 bales less than would have been required had its maturity been reasonably early, and should next year's crop prove an early one the addition to the visible supply at the end of the season will probably be impressive."

A "high authority" was yesterday quoted as saying that Col. Brown's holdings of spot cotton now exceed 100,000 bales.

TO PASS REALTY DIVIDEND.

Action of United States Realty and Construction Company Directors Had Been Expected in Wall Street.

No dividend on the preferred stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company will be paid on Oct. 1. This announcement was made yesterday after a meeting of the company's Board of Directors. Beyond a remark by one of the officers that the dividend would not be paid because the earnings did not warrant it, no statement as to the company's present condition or its probable future was obtainable.

That the dividend would be passed has been very generally believed in Wall Street for some time, so that yesterday's announcement had slight effect upon the quotations for Realty shares. The common opened at 6⅝ and closed at 6, while the price of the preferred was 36⅜ at the opening and 36 at the closing of the market.

The failure to declare a dividend was regarded as an indication that the company has changed its method of bookkeeping and that "profit from estimated increase in value of investments still held" will not in the future be counted as earnings. This item figured in the last report of the company to the extent of $487,000, and without it the last dividend could not have been paid—circumstances which have been made the subject of no little unfavorable comment.

James H. Hyde, heretofore one of the company's Directors, was elected a member of the Executive Committee at yesterday's meeting.

THE BUYING OF ATCHISON.

The Old Story of Purchases for Control Revived Yesterday.

The old story was revived yesterday that competitive buying on the part of Union Pacific and Rock Island interests has been responsible for the persistent strength of Atchison.

A Union Pacific interest, seen in respect to the report, said: "I can only repeat what I have said a half dozen times in the last week. The story is all 'bosh' so far as we are concerned."

As for Rock Island buying, best information is that basis for the report is that certain speculative members of the Rock Island party have taken what may be called a "flier" in the stock, but that any talk of "control buying," in that direction, of a company whose capitalization is over $200,000,000 is absurd.

It is said, however, that steady investment buying of the preferred stock has been a feature for some time.

TRUST COMPANY ABSORBS BANK.

First National of Worcester, Mass., Merged in Safe Deposit Organization.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15.—The First National Bank of this city has voted to merge with the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The Controller of the Currency at Washington was notified of the amalgamation by telephone this afternoon.

The Safe Deposit and Trust Company agrees to pay the stockholders of the First National Bank one share of trust company stock for each three shares of National bank stock. In addition, it agrees to pay a bonus of $10 for each share of National bank stock, in return for the good will and business of the bank. This is the third Worcester bank that has been merged with the Safe Deposit Company within a few months.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

It was said on the floor that the Standard Oil interests were apparently buying Copper, St. Paul, and Union Pacific on the decline.

Western interests were again the heaviest sellers of the general market, and especially of the Grangers, the selling being based on the exaggerated weather reports sent out by certain of these Western houses, telling of serious crop damage. Advices received at the local offices of the Western and Southwestern railroads, coming direct from the corn and wheat districts, were to the effect that damage reports were much overdrawn.

London, which turned a buyer yesterday, taking some 15,000 shares on balance, was understood to have bought most largely of the Atchisons and Erie, selling some Reading. The Keene pool in this last-named stock is said to have lost rather heavily.

A news bulletin had it that the principal selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit was by a prominent Director of the company.

THE PUBLIC AS OWNERS.

"I do not look for any severe decline in the stock market at any time now," said a leading banker yesterday, "and for the good and simple reason that few people in Wall Street have the stocks.

"You will find—and bankers and brokers alike will tell you—that in the last few months there has been a wonderfully good investment demand and that the floating supply of stocks has been very largely reduced. Stocks are now held outright by people all over the country—not by Wall Street speculators—and those people are the last in the world to be shaken out."

SELLING WAS PROFESSIONAL.

The action of the market in the late trading was said by shrewd market observers to indicate that the bulk of the selling on the day previous had been largely for professional and short account and that little long stock had been dislodged. When the shorts yesterday undertook to cover they found very little real stock for sale, and hence the late sharp recovery.

It is said the general short interest in the market is as great now as it has been at any time in months.

TENNESSEE COAL.

It is officially stated that there is not the slightest foundation for the report that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is trying to borrow $2,000,000. On behalf of the company, it is stated that it has in its treasury bonds aggregating more than $2,000,000, which it is authorized to sell at any time, but that it has no present intention of offering them for sale.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

It was reported in the Street yesterday, though it could not be confirmed, that a well-known dry goods house had just paid 7 per cent. for a $1,000,000 loan extending over a period of time somewhat less than a year.

The indications are that the banks will this week lose considerable cash by reason of the outflow of money to the interior. Yesterday $150,000 additional was shipped to New Orleans.

AMERICAN SMELTERS.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company yesterday afternoon declared the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the quarter upon the preferred stock. There was some anticipation of a dividend upon the common stock, but no such action was taken.

Edgar L. Newhouse and Edward Brush were elected to the Executive Committee in the meeting for reorganization. There were no other changes.

Illinois Central Bonds Listed.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday of the application to the Stock Exchange to list $8,000,000 3½ per cent. extended mortgage bonds of 1951 of the Illinois Central Railroad and $1,813,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1994 of the Southern Railway.

American Foundries.

The stockholders of the American Steel Foundries Company yesterday held their annual meeting. The seven retiring members of the Board of Directors were re-elected, with the exception of D. H. Mann, who retires after having remained a Director at the request of his colleagues. G. L. Peabody of the Boston banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co. was elected in Mr. Mann's place.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The common stock of Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company has been stricken from the Stock Exchange list.

It is stated in Louisville dispatches that the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company will vote $1,000,000 5 per cent. bonds to get into Louisville over the Big Four Bridge.

According to Trenton advices, a petition for a receivership for the National Clay Manufacturing Company has been filed in the United States Circuit Court.

Canadian imports for two months ended Aug. 31, it is stated, totaled $42,843,306, an increase of $9,891,192. Exports totaled $39,855,302, an increase of $3,108,448.

Boston dispatches state that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will be held in Montreal Sept. 25 to confirm the cancellation of the lease of the Dominion Coal Company.

The National Fidelity Warehouse Company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,500,000 to build warehouses in Richmond, Norfolk, and other points.

The United Fruit Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. as well as the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches state that the top price for zinc ore remains unchanged at $40 a ton, although buyers claim an easier market. Lead ore has advanced during the week $1.50 a ton to $55.50.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week increased $1,575,465, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $512,586 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon its capital stock.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2¼@2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent. for four, and 5¼@6 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $176,662,772; balances, $9,838,754; United States Sub-Treasury credit balance, $45,-975.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 15-16@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and but little changed. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82½; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅜. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@20c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Times states in its financial article of to-day that the installment on the Transvaal loan, paid without any applications to the Bank, was an accomplishment little expected by the money market.

Loan rates ruled about 3½ per cent., discount quotations, after being 3 15-16 per cent., and closed practically up to the Bank rate. The Bank reported the withdrawal of 26,000 sovereigns to South America, while 69,000 specie arrived from Bombay.

Stock Exchange prices in all departments declined still further because of the uncertainty existing both in monetary and political conditons. Consols fell 3-16, to 89, for cash, and 88½ on account. Home railways partially recovered from their recent weakness. American railways were supported from New York in the afternoon, but then weakened and closed at the lowest prices they have yet touched. Canadians also fell, and foreigners were flat all around.

The mining market was quiet and weak. South Africans showed general declines. Silver was unchanged at 26⅝ spot and 26½ forward, and the trading was very dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day in payment of the installment of the Transvaal loan. Discounts were firm. Though the anticipation of an advance in the German bank rate yesterday was not fulfilled, it was believed to have been only temporarily delayed, as the position of German exchange points thereto, necessitating a rise in the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent. in the near future. In consequence of this, and for the reasons prevailing yesterday, the fall in Consols was intensified, depressing most sections. The undertone of home rails was fairly good.

Americans opened weak on adverse crop news and unfavorable rumors regarding the United States Steel Corporation. They were afterward inclined to rally, became hesitating and inactive, and closed irregular. Rio Tintos were weak. Copper closed at 59¾ on lower American prices.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 89; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 66⅞; Atchison preferred, 92¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 82¾; Canadian Pacific, 125¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53¾; Chicago Great Western, 18⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148⅛; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80¼; Erie, 29¼; Erie first preferred, 68⅝; Erie second preferred, 51½; Illinois Central, 138⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 10⅝; New York Central, 124; Norfolk and Western, 63¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 23; Pennsylvania, 69⅜; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 25⅜; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 34½; Southern Railway, 22⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 87⅛; Southern Pacific, 44⅞; Union Pacific, 75½; Union Pacific preferred, 88½; United States Steel, 20⅝; United States Steel preferred, 71¼; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver quiet at 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ to 4 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 15-16 to 4 per cent.

Gold to the amount of £26,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.22; Lisbon, 24.50.

CONSOLS DROP TO 89 3-16.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Consols continued their record-breaking downward path, being quoted this morning at only 89 3-16. The further fall is attributed to the same adverse conditions as existed yesterday—the exports of gold and the prospect of dear money—in addition to the depressing effect occasioned by the Cabinet meeting and the Balkan situation.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day opened weak, but improved later owing to the lowness of the carrying-over rates. At the close prices generally were stronger. Rentes were firm.

The primate rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak at the opening, on yesterday's New York quotations, but the market had a better tone toward the close. Exchange on London, 20 marks 39¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The money market is dull and unchanged. Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 15@20c discount; clearings, $22,186,185; balances, $1,421,873. The foreign exchange market continues steady.

To-day's stock market was narrow. Copper Range was decidedly active. Opening at 56, off ⅛, the demand advanced the quotation ¼; but the price was soon sent below 55, and most of the trading was fractionally below 55. Amalgamated was quite irregular, opening at 44⅜, touching 45¼, and then going off to 43¾. Most of the local coppers were neglected. Dominion Coal went off 2 points, to 70, and Dominion Iron and Steel 1⅝, to 10⅜. United Fruit was almost the only stock on the whole list to display strength, due to the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., with an extra of 1 per cent., making a total of 7 per cent. for the year. This is the same as last year, notwithstanding the recent losses in the West Indian hurricane. The stock went from par to 105 on dealings of less than 600 shares.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROAD.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
933	Atchison pf.	94¾	94	94
94	Atchison pf.	90¾	89	89
17	Boston Elevated	137	137	137
16	Boston & Lowell	240	236	240
7	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
10	C. I. R. & S. Y. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
8	*Fitch pf.	124	124	124
122	Mass. Elec.	20	19¾	19¾
136	Mass. Elec. pf.	79½	78	78
1	Old Colony	202	202	202
100	Pere Marquette	76	76	76
422	*Union Pacific	73⅝	72⅜	73⅜
1	Vt. & Mass.	164¼	164¼	164¼
20	West End	90	90	90
6	West End pf.	106	106	106

TELEPHONES.

782	American	131¼	130¾	131¼
10	Cumberland	117	117	117
1	New England	124½	124½	124½
25	Western pf.	80¾	80¼	80¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem.	16	16	16
103	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	79¼	79	79¼
81	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	17	16¾	16¾
418	*Am. Sugar	114½	114	114½
8	*Am. Sugar pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾
78	Am. Woolen pf.	71	70¾	71
630	Am. Iron & Steel	13¼	10¼	10¼
27	Edison	232	232	232
21	Gen. Elec.	161½	161½	161½
280	Mass. Gas.	35¾	35	35
215	Mass. Gas pf.	70	70	70
25	Pullman	218	217	217
5	Swift & Co.	106	106	106
790	United Fruit	105	100	101¼
30	United Shoe Machine	44½	44	44
60	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	28	28
270	U. S. Steel	20¾	19⅝	19⅝
125	U. S. Steel pf.	69¾	69	69

MINING.

40	Alloues	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5,230	Amalgamated	45¼	43¾	44⅜
20	Arcadian	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Atlantic	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Bingham	24	23¾	24
6	*Cal. & Hecla	450	445	450
400	Centennial	17	16¾	17
11,429	Copper Range	56¼	54½	55⅝
132	*Daly West	41	40	40
470	Dominion Coal	72¾	70	72¾
100	Elm River	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8⅜
150	Isle Royale	7	7	7
25	Mass.	5	5	5
95	Mohawk	40¾	40¼	40¼
100	Old Colony	1	1	1
866	Old Dominion	9	9	9
206	Osceola	57½	56	56
10	Phoenix	5¼	5¼	5½
2	Quincy	91	91	91
540	Shannon	10	9	9¼
4	Tamarack	86	86	86
273	Trinity	6¾	6	6¼
200	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¼	10⅝
741	United States	19¾	19	19⅜
180	Utah	26	25¾	26
280	Winona	7¼	7¼	7¼
29	Wolverine	68	67	67¾

British Columbia, 2¼ bid, 3¼ asked.
*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The market was almost featureless and prices were largely governed by New York. The opening was weak, but the afternoon produced better quotations. Reading furnished nearly half the business, closing with a net advance of 7-16. A good deal of absorption of Philadelphia Electric by inside interests at 6@6 1-16 was reported. The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will be held to-morrow, when, it is said, a gross increase in earnings of $1,250,000 and a surplus of $400,000 over all charges will be shown.

Sales of stocks: 24,041 shares and $28,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
21	American Rys. Co.	45	45	45
100	Atchison	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
300	Cambria Steel	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2,420	Cons. Lake Superior	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	41	41	41
41	Del. Insurance Co.	21	21	21
200	Diamond Steel pf.	1	1	1
200	Elec. Storage Battery	55	55	55
2,520	Erie	29⅛	28	28⅝
621	Ins. Co. of N. Amer.	24	24	24
775	Lehigh Valley	40	40	40
9	Minehill R. R.	61½	61½	61½
10	New Haven Steel	4½	4½	4½
575	Pennsylvania	62¼	61 9-16	61 15-16
2,700	Philadelphia Electric	6 1-16	6	6
117	Philadelphia Co.	39½	39	39
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
10,777	Reading	25 7-16	24⅞	25 7-16
27	Rochester Pass'ger pf.	99	99	99
900	Rock Island	20½	20	20½
100	Southern Ry.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
391	United Gas Imp. Co.	83¾	83¼	83½
37	Union Traction	44	43¾	44
1,330	United States Steel	20¾	19⅝	20¼
400	United States Steel pf.	69	69	69

Klondike's Output of Gold.

DAWSON, Alaska, Sept. 15.—Klondike's output of gold will be little less than last year. At least $10,000,000 will leave this camp for the outside, and the total may run up to $11,000,000.

The shipments from Dawson during August aggregated $1,442,298.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market still fail to show any general improvement, and though in yesterday's market some few stocks gained a little over Monday's figures the account was more than balanced by the declines, which resulted from the day's operations. In one or two instances it was shown yesterday that in the case of some stocks which have not been dealt in for many days, the market for these issues is now a number of points lower than it was at the time of the last trade. Otis Elevator, for example, the most recent transaction in which was 31, yesterday was offered as low as 28, with no better bid than 26.

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MEXICAN CENTRAL debentures are among the issues which day after day have been going to a lower level. Within the past ten days they have declined about 3 points without showing any tendency toward recovery.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED sold down to 18¼. It has now lost all the gain which it made on the recent advance, which was accompanied by rumors that in a day or two another dividend on the stock would be declared, a prediction that was falsified by events.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can	4	4	4
230	Am. Can pf.	39	39	39
200	Am. Can pf., ex div.	38	38¾	38¾
900	Bay State Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Con. Lake Superior	4	4	4
100	Con. Lake Superior pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
120	Con. Refrigerating	6	6	6
900	Electric Vehicle	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
540	Greene Con. Copper	18½	18¼	18¼
1,210	Hackensack Meadows	11½	10	11
445	International Salt	10	10	10
100	Kitchener Mining	5-16	5-16	5-16
100	Light, Fuel & Power	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1,200	Manhattan Transit	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Mont. & Boston Copper	13-16	13-16	13-16
160	N. Y. Transportation	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,200	Northern Securities	88¼	87¼	88¼
50	Safety Car Heating	170	170	170
100	St. Louis Transit	17¾	17¾	17¾
400	Seaboard Air Line	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Standard Oil	612	612	612
100	Tennessee Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Tonopah Mining	7	7	7
40	Union Copper	1	1	1
100	United Copper	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	White Knob Copper	10	10	10

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

$5,000	Mex. Cent. deb.	74½	74½	74½

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Banknote, ex div.	49½	52	49¼	52
American Can	3½	4½	4	4½
Amer. Can pf., ex div.	38½	39½	38¾	39¾
American Chicle	103	106	105	106
American Chicle pf.	80	86	80	86
American De Forest	1	5	1	5
American Diesel Engine	15	18	15	18
American Elevated	¼	½	¼	½
American Malting Co.	96	99	96	99
American Typefounders	29½	38	29½	33
Amer. Typefounders pf.	90	93	90	93
Automatic Heating pf.	92	95	92	95
Amer. Writing Paper	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	12	15½	12	13½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	69½	70¼	69½	70¾
Anheuser Bu. Lamar	6	8½	6	8½
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	118	112	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	103	106	103	106
British Columbia Copper	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Buffalo & Susq. RR.	90	95	90	95
Buffalo & Susq. RR. pf.	85	90	85	90
California Copper	1-16	3-16	⅛	3-16
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	..	10	..	10
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	17	23	17	23
Central Fireworks pf.	55	65	55	65
Central Foundry	1¾	2	1¾	2¼
Central Foundry pf.	9	13	10	12
Central Foundry 6s	54	59	54	59
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Compressed Air	¼	1	¼	1
Cons. Lake Superior	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	4½	5	4¾	5¼
Cons. Refrigerating	4	4½	4	4½
Cons. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Cons. Rubber Tire pf.	..	1½	..	1½
Cons. Rubber Tire 5s	3	5	3	5
Detroit & Mackinac	26	32	28	32
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	75	85	75	85
Dominion Securities	9	20	6	20
E. W. Bliss	140	155½	140	155½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	12	17	12	17
Electric Boat pf.	35	41	35	41
Electric Lead Reduction	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	2¼	3¼	2¼	3¼
Electric Vehicle	5	8	4¾	5⅝
Electric Vehicle pf.	7	10	7	10
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Empire Steel	..	11	..	11
Empire Steel pf.	..	42	..	42
Erie

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10½	11	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	11	11	11	11	— ½
44½	45¼	94,065	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	44¾	46¼	44¼	44¾	— ¾
¾	1	53	Am. Glucose Co. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	
81	81½	700	Am. Car & F. Co	81	81	80¾	81	
29½	30¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
85	90	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85	85	85	
3¼	3½	200	Am. Hide & Leather	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
6	8½	130	*Am. Ice Co	6	6	6	6	
21	22	10	*Am. Ice Co. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
10	11½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	10½	10½	10½	10¾	+ ¼
17⅝	18	1,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
88	95	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
42½	42¾	2,225	*Am. S. & R. Co	42	42¾	42	42⅞	+ ⅝
90½	91	275	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	90	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
114⅝	114¾	2,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	114	114⅞	113⅝	114⅞	+ ⅞
130	135	100	*Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	— ⅛
70½	71	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
72	75	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	72	77	72	77	+ ¾
86	86⅜	28,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	85	87¼	84¼	86	+ ¼
89⅝	89½	1,253	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	+ ¼
81	81¼	15,010	Baltimore & Ohio	80¾	81⅞	79⅝	81⅞	+ ¾
96	96¼	1,187	Baltimore & Ohio pf	96	96¾	96	96¾	+ ¼
35⅝	36	16,170	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
127	130	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	132	132	132	132	— 2
123½	123⅝	2,850	Canadian Pacific	122½	123¼	121½	122	
		1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	32½	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¼
21¾	22	100	Chicago & Alton	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
15¾	15¾	1,250	Chicago Great West	16	16	15¾	16	— ¼
71	72	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
28	30¼	126	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	28	28	28	28	— ¼
140¾	140¾	54,660	Chi., Mil. & St. P	140	141	139	140¾	+ ¼
160½	162	100	Chicago & Northw	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	— ½
20	20½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ½
71	73	200	C., C., C. & St. L	71	71	70¾	70¾	— 2
43¾	44	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¾	43½	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
13⅞	14	500	Col. & Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
55⅞	56⅜	775	Col. & Southern 1st pf	55⅞	55⅞	53	53	— 4
21⅞	21⅞	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf	21¾	21¾	20½	21⅞	+ ¼
14½	14½	100	Col. & H. C. & I	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
171½	172½	650	Consolidated Gas	171½	172	171	172	+ ¾
102	103	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	102½	103½	102¼	102¼	— ¾
78½	79	241	Corn Products Co. pf	79	79	79	79	— ½
161	165	150	Delaware & Hudson	162	162	162	162	+ 1
235	239½	400	Del., Lack. & West	235	235	235	235	— ½
23⅝	24	700	Denver & R. G	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅝
77	79	800	Denver & R. G. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	
16	18¾	270	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
10¼	11¼	200	Detroit Southern	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
18	18½	100	Detroit Southern pf	18	18	18	18	— ½
68	69¾	200	Detroit United Ry	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ½
22¾	23¼	560	*Distillers Securities	23	23	22½	23	+ ½
	11	50	*Dul., S. S. & At	10	10	10	10	— ½
28¼	28¾	31,000	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	27½	28¼	+ ½
65¾	66¼	3,742	Erie 1st pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
50¾	50⅝	700	Erie 2d pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ¾
160	161	1,000	General Electric	160	160¼	160	160	
132¾	133	1,329	Illinois Central	132	132	131¾	132	
12⅝	13¼	100	Internat. Paper	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½
67⅜	67¾	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	67¾	67¾	67	67	— 1
103¾	104¼	2,700	Louisville & Nashville	103¾	103¾	103	103¾	— ¼
8	10¼	200	Manhattan Beach	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
133	134	500	Manhattan Elevated	133¼	133¾	133	133¾	— ⅛
78¼	78¾	200	*Met. Securities	78	78	78	78	+ ½
113¾	114	1,400	*Met. Street Railway	112¾	114	112	114	+ ½
11⅜	11⅝	5,488	Mexican Central	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
56	57½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	57	57	57	57	— ½
64½	65	900	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	64½	65	64	64½	— 1½
127	130	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ½
19¾	20	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
39½	40¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	39½	40	39½	40	— ¼
43½	44	38,325	Missouri Pacific	43¾	44	43¾	44	— ¼
91⅜	91⅝	235	*Nat. Biscuit Co	91	91¼	89	91¼	— ¾
39¾	39¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¾
100	101	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
40½	43	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	40½	40½	40	40	— ⅝
23	24	800	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf	24	24	24	24	— 1
117	120	400	*New York Air Brake	120	120	120	120	— 4½
119¾	120¾	4,810	New York Central	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	— ¼
22	22½	6,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	22	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ½
62¾	62¾	2,650	Norfolk & Western	61½	62¾	61	62¾	+ ¾
88	89	100	Norfolk & West. pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
75	75¾	700	North American	76¾	76¾	75	75	— ¾
44	47¼	80	Pacific Coast	47	47	44	44¾	— ¼
57	58	20	Pacific Coast 2d pf	58	58	58	58	— ¼
124¼	124½	22,412	Pennsylvania R. R.	123¾	124½	123	124½	+ ¼
96	96¾	1,550	People's Gas, Chicago	97¼	97¾	96¾	97¼	+ ¼
39¼	39¾	941	Pressed Steel Car	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ¼
79	80	50	Pressed Steel Car pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
22	24	100	Railway Steel Spring	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
49½	50¼	44,450	Reading	50	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ¾
78½	79	400	Reading 1st pf	78	78	78	78	— ¼
10⅜	11	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
65¾	66	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	65	66	64½	66	+ ¼
27	27½	29,467	Rock Island Co	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
63¾	63¾	1,950	Rock Island Co. pf	63¾	63¾	61¾	62½	— ¾
16¾	17¼	600	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	15¾	17¼	15¾	17¼	+ ¾
15¾	15¾	560	St. Louis Southw	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
35⅜	36	1,090	St. Louis Southw. pf	34¾	36	34¾	35¾	+ ¼
31	32	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	32	32	31½	31½	— ¼
79	80	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	80	80	80	80	
43¾	44	12,100	Southern Pacific	43¼	44	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅝
21⅜	21⅝	6,250	Southern Railway ext	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
84¾	84¾	200	Southern Ry. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
38½	39	2,050	Tennessee Coal & Iron	38½	39	38½	38¾	— ¼
25⅜	26¼	2,500	Texas & Pacific	25¼	26¼	25¼	25¾	— ¼
27	27½	250	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	27	27	27	27	— ¼
92	92¾	125	Twin City R. T	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¼
73⅝	73¾	91,980	Union Pacific	73⅜	74	73⅜	73⅝	— ¼
85⅜	86¼	100	Union Pacific pf	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	+ ¼
14	15	100	United Rys. Invest	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
46½	48	100	United Rys. Invest. pf	47	47	47	47	— ½
7¾	8	1,270	*U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
79¾	79¾	370	*U. S. Leather pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— 1¼
6	6¼	530	U. S. Realty & Con	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
86½	86¾	215	*U. S. Realty & Con. pf	86½	87	86	86	— ¾
12	12¼	200	*U. S. Rubber	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
20¾	20¾	19,270	*U. S. Steel	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
65¾	66¼	9,290	*U. S. Steel pf	65	66¾	65	66¼	+ ¼
23¾	24	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	24	24¼	23	23¾	— ¼
97	100	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1½
20½	20¾	1,200	Wabash	21	21	20	20¾	— ¼
32¾	32¾	3,400	Wabash pf	33	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ¼
82¾	83¼	815	Western Union Tel	83¼	83¼	82⅜	82⅝	— ¼
17⅜	17¾	900	Wisconsin Central	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
39½	39¾	450	Wisconsin Central pf	39	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¾
Sales.		606,085		*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.				

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Amalg. Copper	44¾	45¾	43¾	44½
100	Am. Car. & Fdy.	81	81½	81	81
20	Am. Locomotive	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
90	Am. Smelting	42	42	42	42
7,040	Am. Sugar	114	114¾	113¾	114¾
24,210	At., Top. & S. F.	86	87	84¾	86¾
1,050	Balt. & Ohio	80¾	81	79¾	81
6,150	Brook. R. T.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼
800	Can. Pacific	123¾	124	121¾	122¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
10	Chi. & Alton	22	22	22	22
100	Chi. Gt. West.	16	16¼	15¾	16
19,940	Chi., M. & St. P.	139¾	140¾	139¼	140¾
100	Colorado Fuel	43¾	43¾	43	43¾
100	Colorado South.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,410	Erie	28¾	28¾	28	28¾
10	Erie 1st pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
40	Erie 2d pf	50	50	50	50
80	Illinois Central	132¾	133	132¾	132¾
100	Louisville & Nash.	104¼	104¼	103½	103¾
170	Manhattan	133¾	133¾	133	133¾
190	Metro. Street	113¾	114¾	113¾	113¾
810	Mexican Cent.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾
110	Mo., K. & T.	19	19	18¾	19
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39½	39¾	39	39¾
15,940	Missouri Pacific	91¾	91¾	90	91¾
550	N. Y. Central	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾
300	N. Y., C. & St. L.	22	22	22	22¼
60	Norfolk & West.	61¾	61¾	61	61¾
1,370	Pennsylvania	123¾	124¼	123¾	123¾
32,580	Reading	50¾	51	49¾	50¾
30	Republic Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	Republ. Steel pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
12,670	Rock Island	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¼
5,130	Southern Pacific	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾
1,440	Southern Ry.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
810	Tenn. C. & I.	38	38	36¾	37¾
200	Texas Pacific	25¾	26	25¾	26
20,680	Union Pacific	73	74	72¾	73½
50	U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	U. S. Realty & Con.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
4,080	U. S. Steel	20	20¾	19¾	20¾
1,790	U. S. Steel pf.	66	66¾	65¾	66¾
60	Va.-Car. Chem.	24	24	23¾	24
200	Wabash	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
570	Wabash pf.	32	32	31¾	32
40	Western Union.	83½	83½	83	83
$84,800					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	16	16	16	16
2,000	Penn. conv. 3½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
$12,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$236,408,330
Gold	106,888,108
Silver	20,714,829
United States notes	11,528,737
Treasury notes of 1890	150,677
National bank notes	2,754,955
Total receipts this day	1,091,182
Total receipts this month	21,982,601
Total receipts this year	120,146,944
Total expenditures this day	970,000
Total expenditures this month	18,970,000
Total expenditures this year	118,382,733
Deposits in National banks	160,196,480
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	610,551
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	898,214
Customs	735,529
Miscellaneous	84,886

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$416,308,809
Silver dollars	403,256,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,236,627
Silver bullion of 1890	15,905,573
Total	$900,350,809

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$416,308,809
Silver certificates outstanding	403,256,000
Treasury notes outstanding	17,736,000
Total	$900,350,809
Total	$899,501,809

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$22,027,623
Gold certificates	25,808,270
Silver coin and bullion	20,396,504
Silver certificates	6,230,565
United States notes	11,528,737
Other assets	27,832,523
Total in Treasury	$174,909,962
Deposits in National banks	160,196,480
Total	$335,106,178
Current liabilities	86,909,343
Available cash balance	$248,496,830

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.07
Andes	.16	.17
Belcher	.28	.33
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.75
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.91	.92
Challenge Consolidated	.35	.35
Chollar	.23	.26
Confidence	.60	.60
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.55
Consolidated Imperial	.04	.04
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.28	.30
Hale & Norcross	.25	.25
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.09
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.04
Mexican	1.05	1.05
Occidental Consolidated	.35	.36
Ophir	1.75	1.80
Overman	.24	.25
Potosi	.24	.27
Savage	.25	.28
Sea Belcher	.11	.13
Sharon Nevada	.64	.66
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Consolidated	.63	.69
Utah Consolidated	.17	.19
Yellow Jacket	.53	.56
Silver bars	.57¾	.57¾
Mexican dollars	.46¾ .47¼	.46¾ .47
Drafts, sight	.07¾	.07¾
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	7¼	6¼	7
American Con.	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	13¾	14	12¾	14
Blue Bell	3	6	5	5
C., K. & N.	18	20	18	20
C. C. Consolidated	3½	4½	3½	4¼
Coriolanus	1½	2	1½	2
Cripple Creek	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
Dacey	2	2½	2	2¼
Dr. Jackpot	8¼	9	8¼	9
Elkton	43¾	45¾	43	47
El Paso	60	61	60	61
Findley	13¾	14	13½	14
Gold Dollar	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Golden Cycle	67	68	67	68
Golden Fleece	7	15	7	15
Gold Bond	1	2	1	2
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3½	3¼	4
Gould	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Gold Exploration	1½	2	1½	2
Isabella	11	13¼	10¾	11¾
Jackpot	7	8	2	3
Keystone	2½	3¾	..	..
Last Dollar	30	40	..	..
Lexington	2¾	3¼	..	..
Little Bonnie	2¾	3¼	..	..
Mary Cashen	2	2½	2	2½
Molly Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Moon Anchor	10	13	10½	12
New Haven	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Old Gold	6¾	7	6¾	7
Pharmacist	4¾	5¾	5¼	6
Pinnacle	2	3	2	3
Portland	115	125	115	125
Rose Maud	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Rose Nicol	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Vindicator	60	85	60	90
Work	5½	5½	5½	5½

STANDARD ROPE'S BAD YEAR.

A Deficit of Over $141,000 and Interest on Bonds Was Nearly Defaulted.

The seventh annual report of the Standard Rope and Twine Company for the year ended July 31, published yesterday, does not make a very encouraging showing, a deficit of no less than $141,163 being reported after payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds, amounting to $184,400, charging off $32,843 to depreciation and paying $57,552 interest on borrowed money —the amount so borrowed being $1,250,000, which was used for working capital.

Despite this large sum borrowed the report says that "it was totally inadequate to do a profitable business, but more could not be borrowed, because we had no available collateral. This lack of capital resulted in the operation of only a portion of our mill capacity, thus adding to the cost of the goods produced and sold." With sufficient capital, the company, the report says, could, during the year, have manufactured and sold twice the quantity of goods, at a comparatively small increase in the cost of manufacture, and with a very slight additional cost for distribution.

It is stated that the Directors seriously considered the advisability of not paying the interest due Aug. 1 on the first mortgage bonds, but finally concluded it was wiser to pay it and endeavor during the present six months to formulate and put into effect such a plan for obtaining sufficient working capital as should be satisfactory to the security holders.

According to the report the net current assets of the company, amounting to $536,427.74, are composed of the equity in collateral deposited for borrowed money, fibre at the mills, in process of manufacture, and necessary supplies, none of which assets are available as collateral for further loans.

The report says that during the past year the officers of the company have been fortunate in their purchases of fibre, so that the average price paid has been below the average market price for the year. The quality of the products has been maintained and they have been sold for the full market value.

It is stated that the change from the percentage basis to the poundage basis, under the new contract with the Union Selling Company, approved at the last annual meeting, has been of material advantage to the company, and would have been very much more so could the company have maintained throughout the year a full production. The claim for damages for the injury done to the Waterbury Mill has not yet been settled. The Commissioners, however, have finished their investigation, and it is expected they will make their report next month. From the testimony presented, the President says he has great confidence in expecting a substantial award, which award, however, would have to be applied under the terms of the mortgage.

A condensed statement of assets and liabilities as of July 31 shows as follows:

ASSETS.

Plant—		
Real estate, buildings, machinery, good will, &c.		$30,303,942.40
Mill improvements		44,852.24
Miscellaneous assets		39,074.19
Stocks and Bonds—		
Cannabis Mfg. Co. com.	$200,000	
Sewall & Day Cordage Company common	10,000	
S. R. & T. Co. common	1,957—	211,957.00
(Par value, $39,140.)		
Accounts receivable		649,859.48
Inventory of raw and manufactured goods and mill supplies at market prices ruling July 31		709,776.18
Cash on hand	$134,845.32	
Loss amount deposited with Trustee to cover interest on 1st mtge. bonds due Aug. 1, 1903	82,200.00—	52,145.32
Profit and Loss—		
Debit balance Aug. 1, 1902	585,790.24	
Loss on year's operations after paying interest on bonds and borrowed money	141,163.62—	726,953.86
Total		$22,744,176.67

LIABILITIES.

Common stock, (outstanding)		$11,960,860
Common stock, (Treasury)		39,140—$12,000,000.00
Collateral trust bonds outstanding		6,805,550.00
First mortgage bonds outstanding	2,785,000	
Less redeemed and canceled	45,000—	2,740,000.00
Bills and accounts payable		1,198,846.67
Total		$22,744,176.67

*Guaranteed by the Union Selling Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, which was scheduled for yesterday, was adjourned until Nov. 10 because no quorum was present. Only 49,500 shares were represented in person or by proxy, whereas a representation of 60,000 shares was required.

National Salt Company's Property Sold.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the properties of the National Salt Company were today sold at public auction. F. P. McDermott of Jersey City and N. S. Beardsley of Warsaw, receivers of the National Salt Company, conducted the sale. The properties were sold to S. D. Halliday of Ithaca for $357,500. Mr. Halliday would not say for whom he was buying, but it is generally believed that he represented E. L. Fuller of Scranton, President of the International Salt Company.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF FINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16th,
at 12.30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
10 shs. German-American Ins. Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. German-American Ins. Co. of N. Y.
70 shs. German-American Ins. Co. of N. Y.
5 shs. German-American Ins. Co. of N. Y.
With rights to subscribe to new stock.
10 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co. of N. Y.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$2,000 General Gas, Electric and Power Co., Consolidated, Ind., 1st 5s, 1952.
25 shs. Mutual Bank.
50 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic. (Hyrd.)
60 shs. Reading Hosiery Co., (Hyrd.)
30 shs. Morton Trust Co.
7 shs. First Nat'l Bank of Jersey City.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. American Chicle Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Camden and Trenton Railway Co.
100 shs. Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, N. J.
200 shs. Prudential Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.
120 shs. Public Service Corp. of N. J.
25 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. Warren R. R.
200 shs. Chic. Union Traction Co., common.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
15 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
4 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Varick Bank.
$2,000 N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1911.
100 shs. Union Typewriter, common.
20 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Stuyvesant Heights Bank.
4 shs. Continental Insurance Co.

Bucket Shops

and GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEMES will be fully EXPOSED in the series of articles by JOHN HILL, JR., of the Chicago Board of Trade, to be printed exclusively in the NEW YORK COMMERCIAL, beginning MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

The NEW YORK COMMERCIAL is issued Every Business Morning. It is the leading Business Newspaper in the United States, and invaluable to all INVESTORS. Subscription, $6.00 a year in advance; 75 cents a month.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1895—Isaac Luryster, unknown $64.41
1895—Marston, Chas. E. Trustee 1,726.35

DIVIDENDS.

74—Dividends, 9 shares; Margaret Jenkins, unknown 315.00
100—Dividends, 2 shares; Thomas Keefe, unknown 482.50
117—Dividends, 16 shares; Henry Moss, unknown 8,067.07
134—Dividends, 1 share; Johanna Murphy, unknown 283.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1903.

W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

HASKINS & SELLS,

Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
CLEVELAND, PITTSBURG.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SCRIP

Bought and Sold.
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
45 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 348,558 of the German Savings Bank, in the City of New York, corner 4th Av. and 14th St., issued to Wilhelmine and William Schwerdtfeger; all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same; if not returned to the bank on the 9th day of October, 1903, a duplicate will be issued.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $3,500,000.
Adheres to sound banking principles.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

American Express Company

ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Spencer Trask & Co.

BANKERS.
54 William St., New York

Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Issue travelers
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
225 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for New West Side Dwelling—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph Hamerschlag the new five-story American basement dwelling 319 West One Hundredth Street, 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Charles S. Faulkner has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 147 East Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Valentine Hammann has sold 215 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story brownstone-front flat on lot 20 by 100.11. The buyer, a Mr. Casey, has resold the property.

Moses K. Wallach has sold 153 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story brownstone-front flat, with stores, 28 by 75 by 100.

Joseph Haft has sold to Williams & Grodginsky the five-story flat 171 East One Hundred and Second Street, 27 by 100.8.

George Marinus has sold the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 39 by 100.11.

C. E. Byrne is the buyer of the dwelling 202 West Seventy-second Street, sold recently by Estelle G. Coventry.

Max Marx has sold the two-story Queen Anne dwelling 2,384 Marion Avenue, 31.10 by 95.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for E. S. Soule the three-story dwelling on the north side of Fourth Street, 225 feet west of Webster Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

F. W. Ewer has sold for Louis Eickwort the dwelling 765 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for C. C. Goewey 464 West Thirty-third Street, a three-story brick tenement on lot 18.10 by 98.9.

Richard Sheehan has sold for Anna E. Lee to Julius Brunings, the three-story and cellar building known as 2,373 Third Avenue, on lot 20 by 75.

John P. Kirwan negotiated the lease of the store on the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street for Louis C. Todd of the Marlborough Hotel to the General Automatic Photograph Company. The lease is for three and a half years at an aggregate rental of $42,000. The store, which is now used as a dining room for the hotel, will be extensively altered.

Folsom Brothers have sublet for the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, to Adolf Prince, the five-story building 142 East Fourteenth Street, for ten years at an aggregate rental of $70,000. The same brokers have also secured for the new lessee an extension of the lease for an additional term of five years.

Justice P. Henry Dugro has conveyed to Louis C. Raegener a one-third interest in the twelve-story apartment hotel on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The Twenty-two East Twenty-ninth Street Company has been incorporated to operate the hotel.

Warren & Skillin have negotiated the recent sale of 60 Cortlandt Street for W. L. Moore to Benjamin Loewentritt.

The property on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street sold last week by Philip A. Payton, Jr., is No. 87, not No. 187, as was reported.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Broadway, east side, 75.6 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 50.9 by 100.8 by 75.5 by 135.5, nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, to Willard Foster.....$193,300

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

715 Madison Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to Frederick Haberman..... 50,950

By Peter F. Meyer.

1,007 Tinton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 30 by 90, four-story brick flat; partition sale, to J. Bode..... 25,197

956 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Tinton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 30 by 90, four-story brick flat; partition sale, to Charles Schaible..... 18,978

958 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Tinton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 29.11 by 90, four-story brick flat; partition sale, to Isidor Richter..... 19,322

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 135 and 137 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 60.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $56,954.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 1,125 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 38 by 82, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $72,904.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 36 Hamilton Terrace, west side, 287 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, each 19 by 100, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $14,535.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 417 West Thirty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 8.8 by 16.9; F. Dunne, William's Bridge, owner; D. Stone, Bible House, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 443 and 445 East Eighty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 40 by 87.8; J. Kattowsky of 28 St. Mark's Place, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bronx Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 24 by 12; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $500.

Ragnall Avenue, west side, 50 feet east of Monticello Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46; Ida Smith, White Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Sixth Avenue, east side, 56 feet north of Second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Frank Yarin of 949 East Thirty-first Street, owner; A. J. Tonnell of 537 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,250.

North Brother Island, southeast side, for a one-story frame Sunday house, 20 by 20; city, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin, architects; cost, $700.

Alterations.

No. 640 East Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; E. Reinke, premises, owner; C. Reisman of 50 First Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 308 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; G. J. Still of 129 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; G. Reisman, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 22 East Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. A. Lawrence, Bay Shore, N. Y., owner; Pollard & Steinam of 8 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 74 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Reliance Realty Company of 55 Liberty Street, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 205 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; S. Adler, owner; N. Langer of 211 East One Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; S. Heyman of 6 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 109 St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; D. Dober of 140 West Sixteenth Street, owner; H. Harris of 138 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 17 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick office building, with store; E. Egan of 897 West End Avenue, owner; D. W. King of 117 West Thirty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 381 and 381½ Grand Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Reiner of 436 Grand Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 41 and 41½ Oak St, to a three-story brick tenement, with stores; estate of H. Harvey of 28 Burling Slip, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 43 West Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. A. Stillman of 9 East Seventy-second Street, owner; G. H. Griebel of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,850.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 163d to 164th St, 224.10x100; James W. Tygard to Alfred Behrens..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, sw corner of 179th St, 75x94.9; Joseph Ducmetiere to Gilbert J. Van Der Smissen, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, 126, e s, 25x75; Ellen F. Kellogg and another, executors and trustees, to Henry Wals, (mtg $12,000)..... 14,500

BRADHURST AV, 122, e s, 25x75; Ethel J. Kellogg to Henry Wals, (mtg $12,000).$14,500

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Margaret Wiedersum to Emma Fraser..... Nom.

CHARLTON ST, 96, s s, 25x100; David Ravitch and others to John M. O'Rorke, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

CLAY AV, n w corner of 169th St, 562.4x w 150.11x s 584.11x e 160.6; Realty and Commercial Company to Michael F. Burns..... Omitted

FOREST AV, w s, 242.2 ft s of 165th St, 21x100; Montgomery Maze to Elizabeth A. Hartog..... 5,000

FOREST AV, w s, 185 ft n of Home St, 16.11x87.7, Ferdinand Hecht to Gordon B. Archer, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of new street, 40 ft wide, 25x100; John Fox to Sophie Zimmerman, (mtgs $11,-236.50)..... Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 50 ft n from s e corner of Lot 89, runs n w 211x n e 80.6x s e 211x s w 80.6, being part of Lot 89, map of Morrisania; Annie J. Heller, executrix, to Joseph Levin..... 14,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 110.6 ft n of s s of Lot 89, runs n w 207.6x n —x e e 208.7, more, being part of Lot 89, map of Morrisania; Annie J. Heller, executrix, to Joseph Levin, quitclaim..... Nom.

GRANT AV, e s, 50 ft n of John st, runs e 100x s 50x w 100x n 50; Nettie J. Jones to Samuel J. Taylor..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 304, s s, 24x — x block; Frank Hillman and another to Dora Bard, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Cannon St, 20x100; Eliza Dean to Aaron Goodman and another, other consideration and..... 100

MADISON ST, n s, between Rutgers and Pike St, being Lot 23, map of Henry Rutgers, 23.10x100; Isaac Goodstein to Joseph Barsky and another, (mtg $18,-000)..... 25,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 29th St, 14.2 x95; Philip H. Dugro and another to Louis C. Raegener, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $375,000)..... 125,000

PROSPECT AV, 631, w s, 25x100; Violet Leicht to Charles Folks, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 264.6 ft n of 163th St, runs e 99.4x n 19.7x w 98.10x s 18.10; James J. Hart to Emma Buhler, (mtg $5,250)..... Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 125, w s, 25x100; Jacob Kaufman to Moses Lipshitz, (mtgs $30,500)..... Exch.

WEST ½ of Lot 274, map of Unionport, 50x108; Mary Walsh and another to Adolph Goldgeier, (mtg $1,100)..... Nom.

197TH AV, 1,285, n w corner of 69th St, 20.3 x96.2; Charles Seifert to George Bauer, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 500

1ST AV, n w corner of 115th St, 20x75; Andrea Acconcia to Luigi Cognetta, (mtg $15,000)..... 18,000

1ST AV, 2,241, w s, 20x75; Fortunato D'Onofrio to Ferdinanto Salvatore, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,977, w s, 25x75; John E. Kaliski to Sarah Glicksman and another..... Nom.

4TH ST, 69 East, 23x100; Samuel Sachs to Herman Hofspiegel; (mtg $37,000)..... Nom.

4TH ST, 124 East, 25x96.2; August Ruff to Josef Langman, other consideration and..... 100

11TH ST, 535 East, 25x103.3; Solomon Zimmerman to Jacob Zelmanowitz, (mtgs $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

11TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 108; Unionport; Mary Walsh and another to Adolph Goldgeier, quitclaim..... Nom.

21ST ST, 59 East, 25x92; Hannah McNenony to William G. Pigueron, (mtg $35,750,) other consideration and..... 100

25TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 25x74.9; Daniel F. Fox to Patrick J. Fox..... Nom.

26TH ST, 319 and 321 West, 50x98.9; Louis J. Marx to Lilliam L. Goldstein, (mtg $52,000,) other consideration and..... 100

36TH ST, 225 East, runs s 81.6x n 154.5 x n w 53.7x s 64.1x w 2.6x s 98.9; William C. Dewey to Edward L. Feek, (mtgs $24,500)..... Nom.

40TH ST, 434 West, 25x98.9; Joseph M. Goldberg and another to Rozie Lustbader, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

48TH ST, 60 West, 21.6x100.9; Helen F. Oddie to George R. Brewer, Jr. & S., all title..... 1,000

76TH ST, 172 West, 20x102; William C. Dewey to Henry R. May, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

91ST ST, 224 East, 25.10x102.2; Isaac Borowsky and another to Wolf Bloom, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

83D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Max Orbach to William Heller, (mtgs $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

83D ST, 128 West, 32.4x102.2; Jacob Block and another to Henry C. Glaser, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

91ST ST, 312 and 314 East, 50x100.8; Miriam G. Thorn to Henry C. Glaser, (mtg $34,000)..... Nom.

91ST ST, 312 and 314 East, 50x100.8; Henry C. Glaser to Adolph Bleeck, (mtg $34,000)..... Nom.

91ST ST, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; Anna Goldgart, executrix, to James Fanning, (mtg $5,800)..... 14,850

98TH ST, 214 East, 25x100.9; Sophie Knepper to Moses Feder, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.

104TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 12.6x 100.11; Catharine Van Alst to Cecelia Sophian, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Heifer to Jacob Levy and another, (mtgs $21,500)..... Nom.

106TH ST, 153 East, 25.6x100.11; Moses K. Wallach to Louis Greenberg, (mtg $17,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, 30 e s, 50 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Isaac Levy and others to Rachel Cohen, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations and..... 100

111TH ST, 57 to 63 East, 100x100.11; Hyman Spoktorsky to Charles Rutenberg and others, (mtgs $82,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 253 feet, 20x100.11; 117th St, 87 West, 20x100.11; Herman Cohen to Harry Goodstein. (mtgs $40,000)..... Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 410 ft n w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Mary McNally to Aaron M. Janeso and another, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, 57 East, 20x99.11; Theodore Cohen to Marcus L. Oak, R. E. &., (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, 57 East, 20x99.11; Marcus L. Oak to Mary McNally, (mtg $5,800,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, 276 West, 16.8x99.11; Bernice Dumble, contractor..... 100

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

132D ST, 276 West; Abraham Rosenberg against Mary E. Reilly, owner; Edwin Dumble, contractor..... 100

132D ST, 329 East; M. Delitsky on Hannah Wallach to Morris Levin..... $132

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

RIVINGTON ST, 85, and 142 Orchard St; Business Men's Realty Company loan to Rudolph Wallach..... $30,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, 2,035 to 2,041; Max Lerman against Jacob Paskuss and another, Aug. 18, 1903..... 63

9TH ST, 145 East; Max Lerman against Jacob Paskuss and another, Aug. 18, 1903..... $92

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 931 and 933; Solomon Sprung against Morton Castor and another, (notice of attachment); attorneys, Obersteln, Sprung & Obersteln.

NASSAU ST, 25; City of New York against the Germania Life Insurance Company and another; 32d St, 555 West, same against Samuel Warwick and another, (actions, (violations of building laws); attorney, G. L. Rives.

119TH ST, 110 East; Jacob T. Hildebrant against Rev C. Huston, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BRICKELMAIER, STEPHENS & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors and decorators at 131 West Eighteenth Street, show direct liabilities, $96,490; contingent liabilities, $1,-567; nominal assets, $52,485, and actual assets, $47,264.

EAGLE BELT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Dunne has received an execution for $1,097 against the Eagle Belt Company, at 166 Elm Street, in favor of Jonas Federman, on a note, and a keeper was put in the place of business. The company was incorporated on Jan. 1, 1903, with a capital stock of $5,000.

M. M. MERCHANT.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $750 against M. M. Merchant, incorporated, milliner, at 500 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Leon Rheims & Co., and it was served on a bank and storage warehouse. The company was incorporated in February, 1902, with a capital stock of $3,000.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK COMPANY.—The New Amsterdam Book Company, publisher and dealer in books at 156 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr., who has been the Treasurer of the company. William T. Henderson is President. It is stated in the assignment that the company has not refused to pay any of its notes or other obligations when due, but is unable to pay in full. The business was incorporated as a New Jersey corporation in February, 1896, and changed to a New York corporation on March 7, 1902, with a capital stock of $50,000. In May last the statement showed assets of $69,000 and liabilities of $16,000. I. B. Ripin, the attorney, said yesterday that he could give no figures at present of the assets and liabilities, but with proper care the assets ought to realize more than enough to pay creditors in full. The assignment was made to protect the interests of the creditors. The company is loaded with a stock of books which it could not dispose of, and the bad season prevented the profitable continuance of the business.

Out of Town.

REED, HENDERSON & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed before the Federal court in Chicago yesterday by the firm of Reed, Henderson & Co., wholesale tea and spice dealers. The liabilities were given at $85,000 and the assets at $40,000.

NORTON, FESSENDEN & CO.—Norton, Fessenden & Co., commission dealers in British and American woolens, of Boston made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are placed at about $125,000, with nominal assets of about the same amount.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS MARTIN.—Thomas Martin, a plumber, at 196 West Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,560 and no assets.

BIASO FUSCO.—Biaso Fusco of 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,020 and no assets. He was formerly in the beer saloon business.

JACOB STRAUSS.—Jacob Strauss, a clerk, of 108 West Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,647 and no assets. He owes $3,647 to Charles R. Protze on a deficiency judgment.

KLEIN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Klein and Moses Klein, who compose the firm of Klein Brothers, manufacturers of jewelry at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, by Daniel Newman, a creditor for $1,600, for money loaned. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and in the past four months have paid $5,000 to various creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., receiver of the assets, which are estimated to consist of stock, $4,000, and outstanding accounts unknown. They began business on July 10, 1899, and afterward claimed a capital of $15,000. The liabilities are reported to be about $25,000.

DETTELBACH & NEWMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles E. Dettelbach and Max Newman, who compose the firm of Dettelbach & Newman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 30 East Twentieth Street, by Leonard Bronner for the following creditors: Bullivan, Vail & Co., $250; East River National Bank, $2,000, and Bernard Reich, $1,000. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and in the past four months have made payments of $2,500 to various creditors to prefer them. The liabilities are reported to be about $10,000. Mr. Dettelbach has been in business eight years, and Mr. Newman became a partner in December, 1902. The latter (Newman) went through bankruptcy in 1899.

SCHAFRAN BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Schafran Brothers, manufacturers of clothing, at 588 Broadway, show liabilities of $147,219 and nominal assets of $102,000, consisting of stock, $40,-000; accounts, $36,536; fixtures, $500; cash, $602; materials with contractors, $1,235; goods pledged to secured creditors, $24,004. Leaving out the pledged goods the nominal assets are $78,873. Of the liabilities, $16,903 are secured, $130,109 unsecured, and $207 for wages. Among the creditors are the New York National Exchange Bank, $40,-000; Northern National Bank, $26,000; Oriental Bank, $12,897, secured; Cooper Exchange Bank, $3,000, secured; American Woolen Company, $5,811; Bernheimer & Walter, $4,578; Bacon & Co., $2,454; H. Bauendahl & Co., $2,630; Greeley, Cushman & Record, $3,306; Mackintosh, Taft & McKenny, $2,834; Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., $2,402, and I. Spiegelberg & Sons, $2,046.

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The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BERNARD, George Z.—F. Irving	$31
BERWIN, Harry G.—J. E. Stubbert	53
CRAWFORD, Alexander; John Popper, John W. Rumpf, and Hamilton Gray—F. Kerr	215
CLARK, Henry, and John Sullivan—Long Island Sand Company	170
CHINCHIN, Abraham, and Julius Lawine—W. J. O'Brien, Sheriff	243
CAMP, Shepard—Shapiro, Bernstein & Co.	31
DAVIS, Lewis D.—G. Abbott	229
DARLING, William L.—A. Krumenaker	248
FITZSIMMONS, Elisabeth—W. Davis	277
FOSTER, Omega H.—A. Buschbaum	941
GOLDBERG, William—H. Cohen	95
GROSSMAN, Jacob—M. Cukor	60
GLUBES, Alexander—J. M. C. Martin and another	32
GEORGE W. JUMP COMPANY—G. F. Graham	90
HOUSMAN, Jacob L, and John Tilly—C. H. Vroom	627
HARLEM CATHOLIC CLUB—C. W. Heins	46
HARMON, James F.—C. Armbruster	114
HAYES, Louis L.—J. Gibb and another	54
KEHOE, Anna S. and William J.—E. M. Schelich	121
LANGSTON, William—C. D. Durkee & Co.	235
LEVY, Barnet, and Isaac M. Witkowsky —A. Levy	73
LOEWINTHAL, Max—I. Amster and another	48
McCORD, Margaret—John H. Burgh & Co.	788
MULLER, Anthony A.—Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company	57
MORDEN, Edwin J.—Brooks Brothers, Inc.	221
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WHITE, Thomas R. and Henrietta K.—J. W. Elgar and another	227
WATERS, Louis V.—S. Brauer	163
WOLF, Gustave A.—E. M. Neivert	97

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Realty Mortgage Company, two assignments..... $23,208

BROWN, Thomas S., to White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company..... 1

COSTELLO, Joseph, to James W. Furman 2,700

FRIED, Lazarus, to Lazarus Nordlinger.. 2,000

KELLOGG, Elliot, and another, executors and trustees, to J. Prentice Kellogg 14,000

KELLOGG, J. Prentice, to Ethel T. Kellogg..... 1

KNAUF, Charles, to Bradley L. Eaton.. 1

LOGAN, Edgar, to Charlotte A. Williams. 2,000

NEUMANN, Catherine, to Joseph A. Frank..... 14,850

SLOTKIN, Mayer, to Van Norden Trust Company..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Martha E. Magie..... 9,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Paul Fuller and another..... 25,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Frederic R. Coudert, trustee, two assignments..... 57,000

WARWICK SAVINGS BANK to Rose F. Heuyler, two assignments..... 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, e s, 106 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; F. F. Duffy et al. against Jno. Doe, owner; B. C. Carr, contractor.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 448 and 450; William Williams & Co. against the Realty Company of New York, owner and contractor..... 437

43D ST, 208 and 210 West; Cosmopolitan Range Company against the Bates Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,150

81ST ST, 252 East; Morris Levin against Hannah Wallach, owner; Morris Delitsky, contractor..... 135

87TH ST, 327 West; Abraham Rosenberg against Mary E. Reilly, owner; Edwin Dumble, contractor..... 100

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

87TH ST, 329 East; M. Delitsky on Hannah Wallach to Morris Levin..... $132

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

RIVINGTON ST, 85, and 142 Orchard St; Business Men's Realty Company loan to Rudolph Wallach..... $30,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, 2,035 to 2,041; Max Lerman against Jacob Paskuss and another, Aug. 18, 1903..... 63

9TH ST, 145 East; Max Lerman against Jacob Paskuss and another, Aug. 18, 1903..... $92

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 931 and 933; Solomon Sprung against Morton Castor and another, (notice of attachment); attorneys, Obersteln, Sprung & Obersteln.

NASSAU ST, 25; City of New York against the Germania Life Insurance Company and another; 32d St, 555 West, same against Samuel Warwick and another, (actions, (violations of building laws); attorney, G. L. Rives.

119TH ST, 110 East; Jacob T. Hildebrant against Rev C. Huston, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BRICKELMAIER, STEPHENS & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors and decorators at 131 West Eighteenth Street, show direct liabilities, $96,490; contingent liabilities, $1,-567; nominal assets, $52,485, and actual assets, $47,264.

EAGLE BELT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Dunne has received an execution for $1,097 against the Eagle Belt Company, at 166 Elm Street, in favor of Jonas Federman, on a note, and a keeper was put in the place of business. The company was incorporated on Jan. 1, 1903, with a capital stock of $5,000.

M. M. MERCHANT.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $750 against M. M. Merchant, incorporated, milliner, at 500 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Leon Rheims & Co., and it was served on a bank and storage warehouse. The company was incorporated in February, 1902, with a capital stock of $3,000.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK COMPANY.—The New Amsterdam Book Company, publisher and dealer in books at 156 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr., who has been the Treasurer of the company. William T. Henderson is President. It is stated in the assignment that the company has not refused to pay any of its notes or other obligations when due, but is unable to pay in full. The business was incorporated as a New Jersey corporation in February, 1896, and changed to a New York corporation on March 7, 1902, with a capital stock of $50,000. In May last the statement showed assets of $69,000 and liabilities of $16,000. I. B. Ripin, the attorney, said yesterday that he could give no figures at present of the assets and liabilities, but with proper care the assets ought to realize more than enough to pay creditors in full. The assignment was made to protect the interests of the creditors. The company is loaded with a stock of books which it could not dispose of, and the bad season prevented the profitable continuance of the business.

Out of Town.

REED, HENDERSON & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed before the Federal court in Chicago yesterday by the firm of Reed, Henderson & Co., wholesale tea and spice dealers. The liabilities were given at $85,000 and the assets at $40,000.

NORTON, FESSENDEN & CO.—Norton, Fessenden & Co., commission dealers in British and American woolens, of Boston made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are placed at about $125,000, with nominal assets of about the same amount.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS MARTIN.—Thomas Martin, a plumber, at 196 West Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,560 and no assets.

BIASO FUSCO.—Biaso Fusco of 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,020 and no assets. He was formerly in the beer saloon business.

JACOB STRAUSS.—Jacob Strauss, a clerk, of 108 West Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,647 and no assets. He owes $3,647 to Charles R. Protze on a deficiency judgment.

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WOLF, Gustave A.—E. M. Neivert	97

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,

will sell at public auction

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1903,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 B'way, N. Y. City,

PARTITION SALE,

by order of Emil Goldmark, Ref.,

Cor. Broadway & 31st St. to 6th Ave.,

with frontage of 109' on 31st St., (2' 10" on B'way, (forming N W corner,) and 22' 2" on 6th Av., Nos. 1,255-1,259 B'way and 222-4 6th Av.

15 EAST 16th ST.,

4-sty. business building on lot 25x92.

For maps apply to Jos. N. Tuttle, Pl'tiff's Attor

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d street, New York, as follows:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All Westbound trains, except the "20th Century Limited" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 46 and 60, will stop at 125th st. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M.; Troy, 6:50 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:00.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M., Rochester 3:45 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 6:05 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11:25 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 24¼ via M.C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 5:40, Troy 5:55 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 P. M., Cincinnati 9:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. S. & M. C. lines.
7:00 P. M.—*NIAGARA EXPRESS via N. Y. C. & H. R. at Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 26 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:00 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 187, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway; 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St. Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 4th Av. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone "38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
10:05 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 2:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 A. M., 6:15 A. M.
*Daily. †Sundays only.
Ticket offices, Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 5 Astor House, 107, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 125 and 4th Av., 23 Union Square, West, 125 East 125th St., 275 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 366 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD
(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows:
*2:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
*11:30 AM—(1) Saratoga and Mohawk Exp.
*1:25 PM—Chicago Express.
*3:30 PM—Con'l Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*4:25 PM—(2) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*5:05 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany
*5:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve. & Chi.
*7:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Det. & St. Louis
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex: (1) At 10:45 A. M., (2) at *2:45 P. M. Tourist Agency, 1,183 Broadway, Manhattan, at 212 and 1,358 Broadway, City, at 12:30 P. M. (2) at 12:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. H. LAMBERT,
General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only) 8:40 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., (10, 5:00 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:44 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M. (1:00 P. M. Saturdays.)
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—11:30 A. M., 4:00, 5:00, (5:30, 9:58, 6:30, 6:50, (11:50 Asbury Park only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING TERMINAL (Market and Chestnut streets)—*4:25, *10:20, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*2:40, *5:00, *6:30, *7:30, *9:05 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
MARKET STREET FERRIES—*4:25, *10:20, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*2:40, *5:00, *6:30, *7:30, *9:05 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—*4:00, *4:25, (8:00, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), *1:00, *1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, *6:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From Pt. Jervis or St. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Manasquan Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 5:00, (8:00 Long Branch only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M.
From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tennessee. §Saturdays.
Ticket offices, Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 5 Astor House, 107, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 125 and 4th Av., 23 Union Square, West, 125 East 125th St., 275 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 366 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
C. M. BUSH, C. G. HANCOCK,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.,
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R.R.
Leave North Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry.

Balto.-Washington...	† 8:25AM	† 9:20AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington...	*10:25AM	*10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington...	*11:25PM	*11:30PM Diner
Balto.-Washington...	*2:55PM	*1:00PM Diner
Royal Limited.....	* 3:55PM	* 5:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington...	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington...	* 6:25PM	* 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington...	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS: Foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:25 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:02 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20) (8:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:23 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:28 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:02 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20) (8:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:23 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:28 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 183 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 366 Fifth Avenue (corner 34th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 390 Fulton Street, 399 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
CHAS. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.
9-8-1903.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex).8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Music.
Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West, through tickets and baggage checked at offices of No. 1 Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) W. 129th St. 3:50 P. M. Sundays and Holidays only, 9:30 P. M. for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS
For ROND OUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 2:00 P. M. W. 129th St. 3:30 P. M. Morning Boat Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M. for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, LOCK No. 4, BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE
ONLY $2.00
New York to Providence.
First-Class Service.
Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.
New York to Boston $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 6 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK OR DEAN, RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with trains (Sunday included) for points North, East and West. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE
From Pier 33, (new,) N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting at Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and New England points. Send for illus. folder.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43 N. R. and at 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

TROY LINE.
"SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
is the most delightful sea trip out of New York.
Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail for Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway, and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1900 Orchard.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, etc., procured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
26 Union Square,
'Phone 6960—18 St. New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Minnetonka.Sept.19.4PM|Minnehaha.Oct. 3, 3 PM
Minneapolis.Sept.26, 9AM|Mesaba....Oct. 10, 9 AM
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

'LA VELOCE,"
Fast Italian Line
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.
Citta di Milano.....Sept. 19
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.
Thirty-second Annual Series.
Illustrated programmes and particulars upon application.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
K. Wm. II.Sep.23, 6:30 PM|K. Wm. II..Oct. 20, 2 PM
Kaiser..Sept. 29, 10 AM|Kaiser..Oct. 27, 10 AM
Kronprins..Oct. 6, 2 PM|Kronprins..Nov. 3, 2 PM
Kaiserin..Oct. 13, Noon|K. Wm. II..Nov. 17, 2 PM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS.
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
700 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS SEPT. 23, OCT. 28, NOV. 17.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Kaiserin.Sept. 17, 1 PM|Friedrich..Oct. 8, 11 AM
Albert...Sept. 24, Noon|Kurfurst.Oct. 22, 11 AM
*Bremen..Sept. 25, Noon|*Neckar.Oct. 29, 11 AM
Barbarossa.Oct. 1, Noon|*Rhein...Nov. 5, 10 AM
*To Bremen direct.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Lahn...Sept. 26, 11 AM|Roberta.Nov. 21, 11 AM
Hohenst'n.Oct.10, 11 AM|K. Irene..Dec. 1, 11 AM
F. Irene..Oct. 24, 11 AM|Lahn....Dec. 10, 11 AM
Lahn....Nov. 7, 11 AM|Hohenst'n.Jan. 5, 11 AM
GELHORN & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 42 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.
S. S. Deutschland.
Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 23 Mts.
SAILS OCT. 13, NOV. 12, AND JAN. 9.
Blucher.Sept. 19, 10 AM|Moltke...Oct. 7, 10 AM
Waldersee.Sept. 19, 5 PM|Pennsylvania.Oct. 8, 5PM
A. Victoria.Sept. 24, 10AM|P. Bismarck.Oct. 8, 10AM
Palatia..Sept. 26, 9 AM|Patricia...Oct. 10, 7 AM

TO THE Mediterranean
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
By superb Twin-Screw Steamers.
Fr. Oakes, Nov. 5, 10AM|Fr. Oakes, Jan. 5, 10AM
*A. Victoria, No. 19, 10AM|P. Adalbert, Jn. 30, 10AM
P. Adalbert, Dec. 5, 10AM|A. Victoria, Feb. 2, 10AM
*Calls at Gibraltar and Algiers.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER
Elegant new passenger steamships of the
Southern Pacific.
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Campania.Sept.19, 8 PM|Lucania...Oct. 3, 2 PM
Umbria..Sept. 26, 9 AM|Etruria...Oct. 10, 8 AM
EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.
Carpathia.....Sept. 29, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward; Second cabin, $30; Third Cabin, $17.50 Only.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
New York.Sept.16,10 AM|St. Louis.Sept.30, 10 AM
Philа..Sept. 23, 10 AM|New York.Oct. 7, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland.Sep.19, 10 AM|Zeeland...Oct. 3, 10 AM
Crooland.Sep.26, 10 AM|Finland..Oct. 10, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Sept. 16, Noon|Cymric..Sept. 23, 8 AM
Celtic....Sept. 16, 3 PM|Victorian, Sept. 23, Noon
Oceanic..Sept. 23, 7 AM|Teutonic.Sept. 30, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELING COMPANION WANTED
A gentleman planning to visit India and Japan the coming Winter will be pleased to find a congenial traveling companion, and if possible one interested in the arts and industries of these countries. Address R Box 206 Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of the PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, for the involuntary bankruptcy of JOSEPH McKEE and CHARLES F. HARRINGTON, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name of McKee & Harrington, alleged bankrupts.
Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order duly made by the Hon. Edward C. Holt, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1903, the undersigned has been duly authorized to sell all the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupts, Joseph McKee and Charles F. Harrington, to wit:
Office furniture, consisting of chairs, desks, tables, showcases, &c., one Marvin safe, one charge machine, a number of Lyndstrom torpedoes, new and second-hand; a large quantity of frames, tires, tire tape, pedals, wrenches, grips, and bicycle parts and sundries; one hundred and sixteen pairs of Morrow chains; patterns, drawings and catalogues of materials used in their manufacture; one large lathe, one fully equipped electric motor, and a large quantity of tools used by the above-named alleged bankrupts in the manufacture of bicycles.
All of these assets are now in the lofts formerly occupied by the above-named alleged bankrupts, Nos. 57 and 59 Reade street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where they may be inspected by prospective purchasers at any time between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M., any day prior to September 26th, 1903, except September 20th.
Sealed bids for the stock, fixtures, &c., herein offered for sale may be submitted to the undersigned receiver at any time prior to 12 o'clock noon, September 26th, 1903, at his office at Number 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, at which time said bids will be opened, and the highest bid accepted, provided said bid shall not be less than three-fourths of the appraised value of the property. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and in the event that the receiver shall reject all bids submitted to him as aforesaid, the property above specified will be sold at public auction by the said receiver, on the 28th day of September, 1903, at Number 123 Warren Street, Manhattan, New York City, pursuant to notice which will be published prior thereto in The New York Times.
Dated New York City, September 16th, 1903.
H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Receiver,
71 Broadway, Manhattan,
New York City.
ARNOLD L. DAVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Sept. 16, 1903.

NO. 6,293.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and JOHN D. HOFFMIRE, firm of JOHN E. HOFFMIRE & SON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1903, the said John E. Hoffmire and John D. Hoffmire, of John E. Hoffmire & Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 16th, 1903.

NO. 6,294.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STEPHEN H. SHARPSTEEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Stephen H. Sharpsteen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1903, the said Stephen H. Sharpsteen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 16th, 1903.

NO. 6,295.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN KALLENBERG, Andrew J. Nauer, and C. Henry Pullem, individually and as partners, composing the firm of Kallenberg, Nauer & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
Notice is hereby given that Herman Kallenberg, Andrew J. Nauer, and C. Henry Pullem, bankrupts have filed their petition, dated September 9, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 30th, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said petitioners may attend, show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 16, 1903.

AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORTS.

THE LEAVES ARE TURNING

IN THE ADIRONDACKS
THE GREEN MOUNTAINS,
and Among
THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Lovers of nature and other lovers will find the early fall a delightful season in each of these regions.

If you have not visited them in September and October you have missed one of the great pleasures of life.

New York Central trains reach them every day. Our ticket agents will gladly tell you all about them; or you can get a copy of "America's Summer Resorts" by sending a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York

PENNSYLVANIA. PENNSYLVANIA.

Blue Ridge and Pocono Mountains
of Monroe County, Pennsylvania

A region of woodland and water, where changing foliage, mountain walks and drives, golf, tennis, fishing and boating add to the lovely environment. Hotels and boarding houses will remain open till late in October. Many of them are making special rates at

Delaware Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Stroudsburg, Cresco, Henryville, Spragueville, Pocono Summit, and throughout the Delaware Valley.

Lackawanna Railroad trains reach them every day in from two to three hours. Full information, with booklets of every house, at Lackawanna Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
Edgewood Park,
Greenwich, (On-the-Sound,) Conn.
A beautifully located Resort Hotel for select patronage. All rooms en suite with private baths and strictly modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service in all departments.
A new casino for indoor amusements; superior stable equipments and "auto" quarters; golf links; tennis courts; good music, and a multitude of well-kept walks and drives through picturesque country. Easy distance from popular Golf and Yacht Clubs.
FRANK P. SHUTE, Manager.

IDEAL FAMILY RESORT.
PENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, PENWICK, CONN.
At the mouth of the beautiful Connecticut River. 100 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
Fine fishing, boating, and bathing. SUPERB ROADS. GOLF. TENNIS. BOWLING.
A. L. BENTON, Manager.

Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL,
C. O. SEAVEY, Lenox, Mass.
Berkshire's Most Charming Resort For Autumn Months
SCENERY UNSURPASSED. DRY ATMOSPHERE. PURE WATER. ALTITUDE 1,460 FEET.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

OCTOBER BY THE SEA.
American Plan. Open all the year. European Plan.
HOTEL RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Invigorating, restful; social features; music; rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. C. R. MYERS, Prop.
Write for booklet, rates, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
See to-day's adv. in Com. Advertiser.

NEW YORK.
Stamford.

INGLESIDE,
Stamford, N. Y.—Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; $1 per day. J. R. Martin & Son.

Westchester County.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
Lake Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Fitz.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
BY THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
Leaving from Desbrosses St. Pier, 3:40 P. M.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 3:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..3:40 "
" West 12th St. Pier.....3:50 "
" " 129th St. Pier.....4:00 "
Returning due in New York 8:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6:00, 7:00 P.M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 (Half hour later, North River).
Leave NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A.M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:56, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40 P.M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LOANS.
Salary loans procured without indorsement promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Room 108 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

PRINTING.
Printing at short notice; lowest prices. RAPID PRINTING CO., 111 Nassau St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERTHA GLUCK, bankrupt.—No. 6,065.
Notice is hereby given that Bertha Gluck, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 5d, 1903, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 30th, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 14, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN KALLENBERG, Andrew J. Nauer, and C. Henry Pullem, individually and as partners, composing the firm of Kallenberg, Nauer & Co., bankrupts.—No. 6,295.
Notice is hereby given that Herman Kallenberg, Andrew J. Nauer, and C. Henry Pullem, bankrupts have filed their petition, dated September 9, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 30th, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 16, 1903.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES P. SILO, A. W. CLARKE
Auctioneers,
beg respectfully to announce that they will conduct a
VERY IMPORTANT
Executrix Sale,
at the residence of the late
Mrs. A. B. Darling,
No. 15 East 26th Street,
(North Madison Av.)
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
September 17 and 18,
each day at 10:30 A. M.
THE ENTIRE VERY RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS AND BOOKS,
SUPERB SPECIMENS OF EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL ART IN PORCELAINS AND BRONZES, EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE (KNABE), FINE EASTERN RUGS, AND THE RICH CARPETS AND DRAPERIES CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE MANSION,
On view this day, September 16.
Catalogues on application.

STEEL AND SHEET IRON
At Public Auction.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, for account of whom it may concern, all the Steel and Iron taken from large gas tank and now lying on 19th street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 11th Av. and 19th and 20th Sts., N. Y. City, on
FRIDAY, Sept. 25th, at 10:30 A. M.
NOTE—Entrance on 19th St.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gere, auctioneer, sells on Wednesday, September 16th, 1903, at 12:45 P. M., at 66-68 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, virtue of default on certain chattel mortgage, presses, cutter, safe, and material of a printing office; also 1 Gordon cylinder press. By order Attorneys for Mortgagee.
M. Schlansky, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 41 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

FOR SALE.

PARE CORE SLICE **Apples**
in one operation by using
GOODELL APPLE PARERS
Seven styles. 60 cts. to $30.
Hand or power. Write for Booklet
Goodell Co., 101

WASTE OF FUNDS CHARGED

State Official Criticises House of Refuge Management.

Charities Fiscal Supervisor Reports Randall's Island Supplies Inadequate, and Missing as Well.

Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, has submitted to Gov. Odell a report containing new charges against the managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, this city. The report was in the nature of a reply to one handed in by President Alexander E. Orr of the Board of Managers. Mr. Orr's statements, made public simultaneously with those of Mr. Bender, were in reply to previous accusations as to improper conditions in the institution.

Apparently disregarding the explanations of Mr. Orr, who gave the various reasons for imperfections in the House of Refuge, Mr. Bender repeats the charges that the inmates have not received the proper sort of food and clothing, and that the management generally has been bad. He concludes his findings by saying that the Board of Managers, including thirty men, is composed of persons who are so busy with their own large affairs that they have not time, although they may have the inclination, to right the wrongs of the "unfortunate children."

When Mr. Orr was seen at his office in the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon he declined to make any comment on Mr. Bender's report, saying he had not read it yet, and would not do so until to-day. He refused also to add anything to his own views as expressed in the document forwarded to Gov. Odell.

"I don't care to discuss at this time anything Mr. Bender says," he declared.

Mr. Bender, after calling attention in his report to the rules regulating institutions governed either wholly or partly by the State, accuses the managers of a waste of public funds, and says that the results obtained in the House of Refuge are not nearly so good as those in the similar institution at Rochester, although the per capita expense in the former is greated by $14.45 than in the latter. He adds that he does not agree with Mr. Orr in thinking the boys well fed; he has discovered, he says, that the food allowance of the institution should have provided better meals than the records show were received.

While the children at Rochester got bread, coffee, oatmeal, cookies, syrup, milk gravy, cracked wheat, potatoes, butter, rolled oats, ginger cookies, and cornmeal mush, continues Mr. Bender, those at Randall's Island received only coffee, bread, and syrup for breakfast. Yet the records, he says, show that the latter institution consumed more meat than the former by thousands of pounds.

"What became of the food supplies?" he queries.

In one week, he states, no butter was served to the inmates, although the allowance included 700 pounds of butter. Then takes up the complaint that there has been an insufficiency of fresh vegetables, explaining this situation by saying that the authorities on the Island have converted what should have been vegetable gardens into flower plots and lawns. Land heretofore used to raise vegetables, he remarks, is now devoted to the rearing of carnations.

And yet, it is related, although practically no vegetables were given to the children during July, the farmer's statement shows that a large supply of various sorts of vegetables was gathered for table use. No account is made of what became of these supplies.

The institution, Mr. Bender declares, spends more money for shoe leather than either the Rochester House of Refuge, Reformatory, and yet 150 boys on the Island are without shoes to-day. During the year ended last September Randall's Island made 3,558 pairs of shoes, Elmira 2,460, and Rochester 2,805. Randall's Island used twice as much leather per cent. more shoes required, and yet the children were improperly shod, while those in Rochester had all the shoes they needed. In conclusion the report says:

The conclusions must be that the institution has received a sufficient quantity of both food and clothing, but in the case of the former they have failed to estimate for the proper kind of food; that while they have been allowed the necessary labor and farm utensils they have not raised in the garden the vegetables they should have raised, and even those grown have not been supplied to the inmates, so that if they are not being nourished as they should be—and my belief is that they are not—it is due to some other cause than the quantity of supplies allowed or expenditures approved.

President Orr's report, in repiying to the charge that the institution is ruled as though it were entirely a private establishment, states that, while the controlling board of management is not under the direction of the State, the institution still is de facto a State institution. The land and buildings are owned by the society of which Mr. Orr is President, however.

Mr. Orr admits that the managers did not point out to the State authorities or Legislature the shrinkage of funds contributed by the City of New York, because at the time of the State Appropriation such a shrinkage was not anticipated. He says the Legislature refused to appropriate money when it was asked. Then the price of coal advanced so rapidly that several thousands of dollars additional were required to keep the institution supplied with fuel. The lack of funds was the cause of curtailing the food and clothing, but there has been no truth in the charges of hunger and suffering, although "in the course of the late Spring and early Summer there have been sporadic cases of discontent or discomfort on the part of inmates, due to some particular meal being inadequate."

The fiscal supervisor, Mr. Orr admits, has frequently called the managers' attention to what he described as a lack of proper food, but a better supply could not have been provided without a larger appropriation than the institution received from the State and city. As to the clothing, Mr. Orr says it has been unsatisfactory, but the trouble in this respect had been remedied lately by more liberal allowances in the monthly estimates.

The apparent excess in the per capita expense of the Randall's Island home as compared with Rochester is due, says Mr. Orr, to insurance expenses not borne by the authorities at Rochester, adding that the clothing furnished at Rochester also was inadequate and ragged, having caused presentments by the Grand Jury of Monroe County. Come in the poor quality of Randall's Island clothing is attributed, like the shortness of food supplies, to lack of funds. In conclusion the President says that discipline of the home has improved steadily.

W. P. GILL & CO.'S AFFAIRS

Meeting of the Creditors of the Ribbon Importing Firm.

William P. Gill & Co., importers of ribbons at 18 Greene Street, have had a confidential meeting of their creditors for the purpose of giving them full information regarding the affairs of the firm, and a committee of creditors has been appointed to decide what shall be done with the business. The creditors, it is said, have the highest regard for Mr. Gill, whom they have known for many years.

The present business was started on Dec. 1, 1894, the "Co." being Edward M. Gridley, son-in-law of Mr. Gill. Mr. Gill owns a large amount of real estate, principally in Brooklyn, which he valued at $500,000 a few years ago. In the trade it was said that the liabilities are about $350,000 and nominal assets $520,000.

Banque Committed as Insane.

Francis V. Benque, who was arrested on the complaint of the Federal authorities on a charge of having written threatening letters to Secretary of State Hay, and who was sent to the psychopathic ward, Bellevue Hospital, in order that his mental condition might be inquired into, was taken before Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday and committed by him to the Manhattan State Asylum, Wards Island, after evidence as to his insanity had been taken.

Head of University Settlement.

J. H. Hamilton has been appointed headworker of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street, in succession to Robert E. Hunter, resigned. Mr. Hamilton is forty-one years of age; was born in Indiana, was graduated from Hanover College, from the University of Indiana, and from the Law Department of Cincinnati University. For the past seven years he has been Professor of Sociology in Syracuse University.

SURGEON A FIRE HERO.

Dr. Warner Left Ambulance to Rush Into Burning Building and Save a Man and a Woman.

Fire in the five-story building at 88 Chambers Street yesterday afternoon destroyed the forward portions of the fourth and fifth floors, causing a loss estimated at between $5,000 and $7,000, and resulting in the injury of two persons. There was a conspicuous act of gallantry on the part of Ambulance Surgeon Warner, who rescued a man and a woman while his ambulance waited in the street.

The damaged building is occupied on the first floor by R. Christiansen, dealer in cabinet hardware; the second floor is vacant, and the third is occupied by Lamar Van Syckle, dealer in hardware, who also leases the fifth floor as a storeroom. The fourth floor is occupied by Tronis Brothers, manufacturers and dealers in sporting goods, and on that floor the fire started about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The firm employs ten men and twelve girls, and when the twilight set in, Ida Schwartz, one of the employes, got on a chair to light a gas burner. She struck a match, which broke, the lighted end falling in a bin containing cotton batting for stuffing boxing gloves.

The inflammable material immediately blazed up, and the employes fled with the exception of Max Goldstein of 20 Jackson Street, who made efforts to tear the blazing stuff from the bin. He was badly burned, and finally turning to escape, stumbled over Belle Zeltner of 3 Jefferson Street, who had become hysterical and was half suffocated. The place by that time was filled with a blinding smoke. Just then a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance in charge of Surgeon Warner came rattling by. The ambulance contained a consumptive, but the surgeon quickly decided that this sort of patient was in no immediate danger, and stopping his vehicle, dashed up the steps of the burning building and disappeared in the blinding smoke. Reaching the fourth floor, he found Goldstein, groping about with the unconscious girl in his arms, and quickly guided and half carried them down the stairs to safety. Then he treated the wounds of Goldstein and applied restoratives to the girl. Then, remounting his ambulance, he dashed on to the hospital. Both of those injured were able to go to their homes.

Within a half hour the blaze had been extinguished. The building is owned by Christ Church of New Rochelle, N. Y., and it is understood that the losses to both building and tenants are covered by insurance.

DISCORD ON LINER OVER MUSIC.

Messrs. Grout and Lewis Harmonize Germans and Americans on the Konig Albert.

The passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship König Albert from Bremen told of a little unpleasantness which arose between the Americans and the Germans on board over the precedence given the American National air over the German in the band concerts. In every concert during the first three days of the voyage the American air was played first.

The Germans, not liking that, and feeling that they were being slighted, appointed a committee of protest, and the passengers all took sides. For one day the National airs were omitted, when a committee of the passengers was chosen to adjust the matter. The committee consisted of Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, and another.

After one meeting of less than half an hour the committee reported to the passengers that they had found it to be the opinion of the committee that the American National air should be given precedence on all German liners on the westward passages and the German air on all eastward passages. All on board accepted the opinion of the committee and pledged themselves to aid in bringing about the proposed system.

Among the other passengers on the König Albert were James G. Jenkins and his wife and daughter and Hamilton W. Mabie and his family.

SUICIDE WAS H. M. HIRSH.

Law Student Who Shot Himself on Highland Lake Soon Was to Have Been Married.

The body of a young man who committed suicide in a boat on Highland Lake, Sullivan County, has been identified as that of Harry M. Hirsh of 175 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hirsh, who was well-to-do, was engaged to Miss Lillian Stall, whom he met two years ago on the lake where he killed himself. It is supposed that the young man was not in his right mind at the time he killed himself, as, it is said, he had nothing to worry him.

He was studying law, and expected to marry Miss Stall as soon as he was admitted to the bar. For some time Hirsh had been in a Brooklyn real estate office. On Friday last he left the office, saying that he would return in a few minutes. It is believed that he went immediately to Sullivan County. After going to a hotel at Highland Lake, Hirsh hired a boat, and was seen rowing around for several hours. Toward 2 o'clock Saturday morning some boatmen heard two shots. Later Mr. Hirsh's body was found lying in the bottom of the boat.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—It developed to-day that Harry M. Hirsh came to Port Jervis early Friday evening and represented himself as a Deputy District Attorney of Brooklyn. He sold his watch to a jeweler, A. W. Smith, for $12, saying it was very necessary for him to get to Highland Lake.

After failing to persuade the Erie authorities to stop a through train at a little station a few miles from the lake, he hired Lewis Brown, a liveryman, to take him there. They reached the water about 12:30 o'clock, and Hirsh unfastened a boat and had Brown push him from shore, using for a paddle a maple stick picked up after they left the wagon. Hirsh said he must cross the lake, refusing to listen to the liveryman's advice against the trip, and to his offer to take him around by a road.

Brown says that during the sixteen-mile ride Hirsh was perfectly at ease and talked considerably. He never suspected the man's suicidal object.

POLICEMAN BROWN ON TRIAL.

Accused of Fracturing Skull of Man Who Asked Questions.

Policeman Andrew Brown of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, who is accused of fracturing the skull of James Halliday with his club on Sept. 4, was placed on trial yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein at Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

Halliday is agent for a Western refrigerator concern and lives at the Earle Hotel, Manhattan. It is alleged that Brown struck Halliday because the latter asked him where he could get a drink. The witnesses against Brown were Halliday, who came out of the hospital a few days ago, and George Matschke, who was in Halliday's company at the time of the alleged assault. After hearing the prosecution's side of the case Major Ebstein adjourned the trial until to-morrow.

She Begged for Finance's Release.

Anna Demarest, eighteen years old, went to the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday and begged Chief Clerk Lawrence Carroll to help her secure the release of her fiance, John E. Walsh, of 322 Third Avenue, who is in Raymond Street Jail on the charge of grand larceny. Miss Demarest sobbed that they were to be married in a few days, and that unless something was done her whole life would be blighted. Clerk Carroll referred the woman to the District Attorney's office.

Ferryboat Damaged in Collision.

While the ferryboat Colorado of the Roosevelt Street line was leaving her slip at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday, she ran into a lighter and the forward men's cabin was stove in. The cabin was well filled with men, but no one was hurt. The pilot put back into the slip and the passengers and wagons were transferred to another boat.

BIG SCHOOL REGISTRATION

Superintendent Maxwell Estimates That It Will Total 528,000.

Increase in Part-Time Classes Possibly Will Be Six or Seven Per Cent.—The Work of Tabulation.

The official figures of the public school registration for last Monday had not yesterday been tabulated, but Dr. William H. Maxwell, the City Superintendent of Schools, who had had access to many of the returns from the school Principals, giving the exact data as to the total register Sept. 14, estimated the registration at 528,000.

Speaking last evening of the registration of the first day of the school term, Dr. Maxwell said:

"At 4 o'clock reports from only one-half of the public schools had been received at this office. A study of the partial returns, however, seems to establish that the registration is heavy, particularly in the Borough of Manhattan. Indications are that the completed figures will show a total increase of 30,000 over the registration on the first day of school in 1902. The part-time classes will be increased probably in proportion to the registration; that is, possibly 6 or 7 per cent. It gives me a great deal of pleasure, however, to be able to say that no child over six years of age, the legal school limit, has been reported as refused admission. Of the children five years of age, the reports indicate that the majority have been accommodated in kindergartens. The total estimated registration should be in the neighborhood of 528,000.

"The fight to reduce the number of part-time classes will be begun immediately. To this end, in order to secure means of speedy relief, I have written to many officers of the board instructing them to be on the lookout for property available for school use which can be rented.

"The outlook for the year to come, however, is decidedly bright. There are now thirty-one school buildings under construction, and of these many will be opened before Feb. 1. Most of them will be ready for use within the next six months. There is every reason to suppose, therefore, that within a few months it will be possible to reduce the number of children on part-time instruction materially.

"This prospect of immediate relief is due largely to the liberality of Mayor Low's administration. I find that more money has been granted for the building of new schools during a year and one-half of Mayor Low's administration than was allowed during four years of Mayor Van Wyck's administration. This is shown by the following figures furnished to me by Auditor Cook:

"Total amount of corporate stock issued 1898 to 1903 inclusive:

Mayor Van Wyck's Administration. Year.	Amount.	Total.
1898	.....	
1899	$7,682,640	
1900	3,500,000	
1901	3,500,000	
		$14,682,640
Mayor Low's Administration. Year.	**Amount.**	**Total.**
1902	$8,000,000	
1903	6,900,000	
		$14,900,000

"In spite of the proportionately great amount of money appropriated in the last year and a half, as is indicated by this table, it has been impossible to open new sittings in ratio because of the serious delay to school construction due to strikes and lockouts on structures actually under process. The buildings now under way which should have been completed by Sept. 1 last had been finished by the workmen on that date we should have been able to at once to reduce the part-time classes by an important figure."

Dr. Maxwell said that full tabulated information of the registry might be made public before the end of the week. The tabulation of the returns is a matter of no small labor, as they come from 2 training schools, 20 high schools, and 482 elementary schools. A 7 per cent. increase in children on Monday at part-time numbered 69,258. Two schools scheduled for opening on Monday, 188 in East Houston Street, Manhattan, the finished part of which will accommodate 1,220 pupils at full time, and 141 in Leonard Street, Brooklyn, with 2,400 sittings, will not be opened until the end of the week, reducing the expected sittings by 3,650, so that but 10,280 new sittings were added on the first day of the term.

Secretary A. Emerson Palmer has called a special meeting of the Board of Education for 2 P. M. to-morrow to consider the budget of the department for 1904. As it stands it calls for $28,295,472.28 for educational purposes in the city, an increase of $2,926,102.47 over the sum appropriated in 1903.

STRAW HAT DEFIED CUSTOM.

Remained Popular, Except Among Brokers, on One of the Hottest Sept. 15ths on Record.

Except among the stock brokers the advent of Sept. 15 did not mark the establishment of the "dead line" on straw hats yesterday, for the mercury in the thermometers climbed up into the eighties as in the good, old Summer time and hung very near the record mark for the day, according to the figures of the New York Weather Bureau.

The maximum temperature on top of the Schermerhorn Building, at 98 Broadway, where the official thermometers are located, was 82 degrees at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon. This was only surpassed on Sept. 15, 1894, and on Sept. 15 of 1901, the day on which the funeral services in Buffalo were held over the body of President McKinley. On both the dates in question the record was 85 degrees.

Old General Humidity was on hand yesterday, and the wearing portion of New York suffered accordingly. A few cases of prostration were treated at the hospitals. The straw hat in the streets was triumphant all day long and managed to have itself worn at an angle that announced its defiance. The defiance was as clearly as if the words had been printed out on every hat band. More than half the men seen on Lower Broadway in afternoon rush hours bore witness to their devotion to the cool but uncomfortable headgear of Summer. At leading hat stores in the financial district was no perceptible increase in the sale of derby and felt hats of the Fall styles, and the fact was attributed to the weather.

Although there was a movement on foot for the extension of the straw hat privilege on the curb market, it did not receive enough support, and no mercy was shown the wearers of hot-weather headpieces. The destruction of the hats began with the opening of the market, and ever and anon yells from the Street in front of the Johnson Building, in Broad Street, told of a new victim.

A score of the curb brokers traded during the entire day without hats. If any ventured to wear straw ones he was pounced upon, and the hat, after being put speedily out of commission, was sent sailing through the air, either up or down the Street. Broad Street looked in the late afternoon as if there had been a riot, with the derelict hats strewn round and about.

On the Stock Exchange the same kind of procedure was adopted, and what few straw hats were early worn were speedily put out of business.

Aid for Fort Valley High School.

James H. Torbet, Assistant Principal of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School of Fort Valley, Ga., spoke last night before a gathering of Summer residents at Lake Mohonk, in the Catskills, on behalf of the school with which he is connected. He made generally a plea for such a treatment of his race as would allow the best development of which it is capable. At the meeting a letter was read from Mortimer L. Schiff, in which a gift of $250 toward completing the school water main connection was announced. Another letter from George Foster Peabody made a gift of $500 toward the general needs of the school.

Examiners of Nurses Organize.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The State Board of Examiners of Registered Nurses, composed of L. Bissell Sanford of New York, Miss Annie Damer of Buffalo, Miss Dorothy N. McDonald of Brooklyn, Miss Sophia F. Palmer of Rochester, and Miss Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock of New York, today organized by electing Miss Palmer as President and Miss Hitchcock as Secretary, and adopted a form of application for certificates as registered nurse. Blanks will be supplied by the Regents' office.

HERE FOR $35,000,000 LOAN.

Two of Cuba's Fiscal Commission Arrive in New York—Hope to Place Bonds in United States.

Two members of the commission appointed by President Palma of Cuba to negotiate a loan of $35,000,000 for the purpose of paying the veterans of the Cuban revolution arrived here yesterday on the Morro Castle from Havana. They are Dr. Méndez Capote, President of the Cuban Senate and Vice President of the Provisional Government during the insurrection and Gen. Mario G. Menocal, who fought with Gen. Calixto Garcia and was Chief of Police of Havana during the administration of Gen. Ludlow. Col. M. Despaigne, Deputy Collector of the Port of Havana, accompanies them as Secretary of the commission. Senator Dols, the third member, is in Paris, and will join his colleagues later.

Dr. Capote expressed the greatest confidence yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the commission is stopping, in the ability of the Cuban Government to obtain the desired loan. The Commissioners will get to work to-day, as they have already several propositions from local bankers. The terms of the loan law as passed by the Cuban Congress provide for bonds to bear 5 per cent. interest and to be sold at not less than 90. Dr. Capote said last evening:

"It is my sincere wish that we will succeed in securing the money in the United States, so that we do not have to go to Europe for it. We think, though, that the United States Government should give us a free hand in the matter."

Tomas Estrada Palma, son of President Palma, who is a student at Cornell University, returned on the Morro Castle from Havana, where he spent his vacation. Two sons of Minister Squiers were also passengers on the same ship.

LEFT WEALTH FOR ANIMALS.

G. G. Grennell's Will Gives $200,000 to the Society and Only $1,000 to His Brother.

The will of George G. Grennell, who died last June, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Notice of a contest also was placed on record in behalf of Benjamin L. Benson, who claims to be a brother of the testator, and to whom was left only $1,000.

By the will $200,000 is left to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. To Evans H. Gerrish is left $25,000; to Henry Smith, $25,000, and the residuary estate goes to Edward G. Masterson of Moosehead, Me.

Benson alleges that the will was the result of undue influence exerted over his brother and want of mental capacity to execute a will on his part. The value of the estate is said to be about $300,000, chiefly in personal property.

TINY MOON QUEEN WEDS.

Ruler of Coney Island Spectacle, Not Three Feet High, Has Husband Twice Her Height.

Miss Pearl Robinson that was is a very little lady, standing 2 feet 10 inches high. Professionally she is "Queen of the Realm" in the spectacle of the "Trip to the Moon" at Luna Park. Yesterday at the City Hall she was married to Arthur Balsam, 5 feet 10 inches in height, who is electrician of the "Trip to the Moon." Curious spectators declare that when it was time for the bridegroom to kiss the bride Mr. Balsam bowed very low indeed, and Mrs. Balsam stood on tiptoe and held her head as high as possible.

Mrs. Balsam said she was eighteen years old, and gave her residence as 667 Third Avenue, Manhattan. Mr. Balsam said he was twenty-one years old, and lived at 42 Fifteenth Street, Coney Island. With the couple was Mrs. Ida Robinson, the bride's mother, who is tall, comely, and weighs perhaps something more than 200 pounds. She and a nephew were witnesses of the ceremony, at which Alderman Armitage Mathews officiated. The Alderman, by the way, blushed at the bare suggestion of kissing the bride, and one of the subordinates in the bureau gallantly took his place.

Mrs. Balsam faced the music, and then, looking sweetly around the company, asked: "Are there any more like you?"

LOST SOLDIER SWEETHEART.

He Was Taken to Face Army Justice When His Fiance Expected to be Married.

Handcuffed and under a Corporal's guard, Adolph Schloss of 1,821 Second Avenue, a private in the Eleventh Battery at Fort Hamilton, was taken from Judge Newburger's court, in General Sessions, yesterday, to receive the punishment that awaits him at Fort Hamilton.

Schloss pleaded guilty of assault in the second degree a few days ago for shooting Cornelius Mulvey, a policeman, at Seventh Avenue and Avenue B, on July 28 last. Schloss was quarreling with Louisa Freidman of 323 East Eighth Street, because she refused to marry him, and drew a pistol, when Mulvey interfered and was shot.

"I understand that your army record has been a good one; you have pleaded and justice is satisfied here," said Judge Newburger. "I will therefore suspend sentence, on condition that you be taken back to your post and be punished there."

The young woman who was the cause of the trouble has been a constant visitor at the jail, and, under the impression that the prisoner was to be given his freedom to-day, had agreed to marry him at once. She was not allowed in the courtroom when he was surrendered to the guard from the fort, as Judge Newburger feared a scene when she discovered that her hopes were to be shattered.

PRESIDENT'S INSPECTION TRIP.

Mr. Roosevelt to Visit Ellis Island To-day and Watch Immigrants Land.

If the preparations for the reception of President Roosevelt on his visit to Ellis Island to-day are carried out as they are planned, he will arrive at the island at the same time that the immigrants arrive from the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which reached this port yesterday. Commissioner Williams says that a good opportunity will be given the President to see how the immigrants are handled, and that he will be allowed to see the island as it is every day in the week.

The steam yacht Sylph is expected to reach Liberty Island at noon. The immigration tug Chamberlain will take the President from the yacht to Ellis Island, and the inspection will then begin. It is not thought that more than an hour will be used in looking about, so luncheon has been ordered for 1 o'clock.

The President has asked the following-named persons to meet him on the island and inspect it with him:

William H. Douglas of the House Committee on Immigration,	Nathan Bijur, Arthur von Briesen, M. E. Bannin,
Eugene A. Philbin,	Elmer E. Paine,
Robert W. De Forest,	E. A. Fowler,
Frank C. Travers,	Commissioner T. W. Hynes,
Senator O. H. Platt,	Hubert Cillis,
R. H. Hasard,	Jacob Hils,
Ralph Troutmans,	
Commissioner General Sargent.	

The following personal friends of Mr. Williams will also be present at luncheon:

James R. Sheffield,	Edward Van Ingen,
W. B. Anderson,	O. T. Bannard,
Dr. G. R. Brewer,	Dr. W. P. James,
W. B. Bristow,	G. G. Haven, Jr.

This will be the first visit Mr. Roosevelt will have made to Ellis Island since he was Police Commissioner.

Playground Attendant Wanted.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has announced a competitive examination, open to women only, for the position of playground attendant, for Friday, Oct. 2. The examination will be upon a special paper covering the duties of the position, which will count six points on a scale of ten, experience to count three points and arithmetic to count one point. Applicants must be twenty-one years old and are required to have a knowledge of kindergarten methods. The time within which applications may be made will expire Sept. 29 at 4 P. M.

STEEL TRUST SYNDICATE

Call Issued for a Cash Payment of Twenty-five Per Cent.

Action of Managers Has Little Effect on the Concern's Stocks—Increase in Number of Shareholders.

Wall Street was uncertain yesterday how to regard the not unexpected announcement that J. P. Morgan & Co., as syndicate managers, had sent notices to members of the second United States Steel Corporation underwriting syndicate calling for a cash payment of 25 per cent.—about $5,000,000—and requesting an extension of the underwriting agreement which otherwise would expire Oct. 1, for nine months.

In some parts of the financial district the request was regarded as helpful in that it signified that the managers believed that within the next nine months, market conditions will so improve that the syndicate plan can be successfully and profitably carried out. In other quarters the opinion was that the request was a confession, if not of failure, at least of weakness, and that the extra cash payment of $5,000,000, with perhaps more to follow, would not improve the money market situation.

So far as the stocks of the corporation were concerned, the news had little effect, the issues closing at fractional net advances after a day of comparative steadiness. The 5 per cent. bonds, however, into which the preferred stock may be converted fell from 78¼ to 75, where they closed.

The circular says, among other things:

The duration of the syndicate was fixed so as to continue during the period of our contract with the United States Steel Corporation, which originally was to terminate in Oct. 1, 1903. Owing to the vexatious litigations, which for nine months delayed the beginning of the conversion, it became necessary to extend for a like period the time for performance of said contract, and accordingly the same was extended until July 1, 1904.

In order that the syndicate may have the benefit of any further exchanges of preferred stock for bonds, it has been suggested that the syndicate also should be extended for such period of nine months so as to terminate coincidently with the expiration of the time for the corporation. We have, accordingly, consented to such extension for such subscribers as may desire it.

Such extension is purely voluntary, and subscribers who prefer not to extend will be entitled to receive their ratable proportion of the net assets of the syndicate as of Oct. 1, 1903, as soon as the syndicate accounts are adjusted, upon presentation and surrender at our office of their syndicate participation receipts, suitably indorsed, and upon payment in cash of the balance of the cash subscription for bonds under the agreement of March 13, 1903. After Oct. 1, 1903, such subscribers will have no interest in the syndicate. Due notice will be given when such accounts are adjusted, and such assets ready for distribution.

Subscribers who unite in extending the syndicate will, on and after Oct. 1, 1903, be entitled to receive the bonds for which the excess of their preferred stock was exchanged under our circular of May 21, 1903, but the remaining interest in the syndicate will remain undistributed, and they will not be required to pay the unpaid balance of their cash subscription to bonds under the syndicate agreement of March 12, 1903, unless called from time to time as provided in said agreement.

It is important that we should know, as early as possible, what subscribers desire to unite in the extension. Due notice will be given to holders who assent to the extension to present their participation receipts in order to be suitably stamped as assented.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said that there was nothing to say in addition; that the circular explained everything, and that in any event the matter was a private one, in which only the syndicate members were concerned.

It cannot be learned how much stock the syndicate has converted, but so far as the shareholders are concerned it is known that when their right to convert expired, on May 16 last, barely $40,000,000 stock had been turned in for conversion, leaving the syndicate to turn in, if it was so disposed, the balance of the $360,000,000 called for. It is not disputed that only the $90,000,000 stipulated by contract. It is pointed out that with the bonds selling around 75, and the preferred stock at 60, there is an apparent profit in the operation.

The syndicate also has the right to take over from the United States Steel Corporation the uninduced balance of the $50,000,000 bonds which were to be issued only for cash at par. At present quotations, however, this option seems to offer no chance of a profit.

It was officially stated yesterday that the present number of holders of the common stock of the Steel Corporation is 94,997, or an increase of 6,010 for the quarter—at the rate of 67 new shareholders each day of the week, Sundays included. This signifies that for the first time since the organization of the company the common stockholders outnumber the preferred, which total is set down at 94,958. This means that the number of shareholders of the corporation has jumped from 63,000 to 69,955, the largest number of any corporation in the world. Counting the 28,000 employes who hold stock under the profit-sharing plan, the total number of shareholders of the corporation is 97,955.

ELOPEMENT'S TRAGIC SEQUEL.

Young Wife After Separation Takes Acid on the Doorsteps of Her Husband's Home—Her Condition Serious.

On the doorsteps of the house in which her husband is said to live, at 505 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. Anna Franklyn, twenty-three years old, was found yesterday morning in a serious condition from carbolic acid poisoning. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and when it was learned that her mother, Mrs. Mary Sparrow, lived at 47 Perry Street, the elder woman was notified.

Mrs. Sparrow said that three years ago, when living with her two daughters, Anna and Mary, at 155 Waverley Place, the former had fallen in love with Harry Franklyn, an electrician, with whom eventually she eloped. After the marriage the Franklyns went to live in a flat in One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, but affairs did not go well with them, and a year ago Anna returned to her mother's care, while the husband went to Troy.

According to Mrs. Sparrow's story, her daughter disappeared the day before yesterday. Shortly afterward a trunk filled with her clothing arrived at the Perry Street house from the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street address. A woman who lives in that house said that Mrs. Franklyn reached there about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and after having obtained admission by the janitor's wife, rapped several times on the door of the flat in which her husband was supposed to live. She was not admitted, and the next seen of her was when she was discovered in a semi-conscious condition on the front steps.

Franklyn, it was said, works in a hotel on Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SURVEYING FOR RIVER TUNNEL.

Hudson and Manhattan Company's Activity in Jersey City.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company of Manhattan recently leased a building at 76 First Street, Jersey City, owned by William Golden. On the roof they erected a temporary structure from which the preliminary surveys for the proposed tunnels from Cortlandt and Fulton Streets are being made. The surveyors in charge of the work refuse to give any information on the subject.

The location of the surveying station and the fact that the company has bought no property in Jersey City has revived the old story that the tunnel terminus is to be on the Pennsylvania Railroad property at Greene and Montgomery Streets. When the officials of the Pennsylvania were asked about the matter they said they had no information on the subject.

MAY LOSE LEG BY MOSQUITO.

Brooklyn Man Scratched Bite, and Amputation Is Being Considered.

As a result of a mosquito bite James Nagle, a pressman living in Madison Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, may lose one of his legs.

Nagle was bitten on the ankle by a mosquito about two weeks ago. Several days later the leg began to swell and pain. A physician who was called in pronounced the case one of blood poisoning, which had probably developed through Nagle scratching the bite. The leg is now badly swollen and amputation may be necessary.

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OAK WORK TABLE,	75	55
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OAK PEDESTAL,	20	16
OAK PEDESTAL,	25	18
OAK PEDESTAL,	75	55
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OAK PAPER BASKET,	32	24
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A NEW RINKLE

REPPO CRAVATS

Do not WRINKLE.

New Fall Styles now on sale.

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Wholesale Cravaters, New York.

AGAINST 1,000-TON BARGE CANAL.

Resolution of Committee Appointed to Oppose the Scheme.

The Executive Committee of the committee appointed at the Rochester conference to oppose the building of the 1,000-ton barge canal met in this city yesterday and adopted a resolution setting forth that the sole object of its organization is the defeat of the proposition for a 1,000-ton barge canal. The resolution continues:

We are not opposed to a ship canal constructed by the National Government nor do we visit the abandonment of the present canals. They should be maintained in a condition of efficiency for such business as they are capable of doing. To use and maintain what we have is very different from spending unknown millions for a scheme that cannot prove successful. We appeal to the taxpayers of the State, whether affected by the direct or indirect systems of taxation, to protect themselves and the State from the burdens that it is proposed to place upon them.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMMISSIONS ON AUTOMOBILE SALES.—It has been held by the Third Appellate Division, in the case of R. De Witt Veeder against Albert J. Seaton, that an agent employed to sell automobiles on commission, who effects a sale of a machine to a responsible party for $2,000, the price stipulated by his principal, upon terms satisfactory to the latter, is, in the event of the refusal of the automobile manufacturer to perform the contract of sale by delivering the machine and accepting the purchase price, entitled to receive his commission. The court also held that the fact that the purchaser might have taken advantage of the absence of a written contract, which was required by the Statute of Frauds, "did not prevent the agent from earning his commissions when he effected a sale to a responsible party at the stipulated price, or terms waived, and accepted by the defendant." The court points to the fact that "a contract for the sale of real estate to be binding must be in writing, but an agent who has been authorized to make a sale at a certain price earns his commission when he has procured a purchaser ready and willing to purchase at the terms fixed, with whom the vendor refuses to contract or to whom he refuses to convey upon payment."

REASONABLE TIME TO PAY A CARFARE.—What is a reasonable time within which a passenger must pay his fare after a demand from the conductor? This question arose on the hearing before the Third Appellate Division of an appeal from a judgment on a verdict for Conrad C. Huba in his action against the Schenectady Railway Company to recover damages for an alleged unlawful ejection from one of its cars. Huba was in an intoxicated condition at the time. The conductor demanded his fare, but, as the inebriated passenger was not prompt enough to suit that gentleman, he was put off the car. The railroad contended that the plaintiff had refused to pay his fare, and was therefore properly ejected. Huba testified that his delay was occasioned by a search which he was making for money in his pockets. In discussing the question, Justice Houghton, for the court, said: "The car had proceeded about a quarter of a mile from the point at which the plaintiff boarded it when it was stopped for the purpose of putting him off. The time which it took the car to travel this distance is not clearly stated. There is proof that it was running its regular speed, but what that speed was does not appear. One witness says that it could have taken only about two minutes to stop it between the time the bell was rung for stopping and the time the car was actually stopped. The same witness testified, however, that the car could stop in three times its length. It is manifest that what is a reasonable time within which a passenger must pay his fare after demand is dependent upon the circumstances surrounding the situation; and we do not think that we can say as matter of law, as the facts are now presented, that a reasonable time had elapsed and that the defendant was justified in ejecting the plaintiff." Huba's judgment against the railway